SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1825.

(Continued from the last page.)

John Croston, Gent. 18th December, 1824.
John Dumaresq, Gent. vice Stuart ditto.
Alexander Connor, Gent. vice Martin, ditto.
William Greene, Gent. vice Richardson, do.

To be Surgeons.

Assistant Surgeon James Trigge, from the 14th Foot, vice Harrison deceased, 9th Dec. 1824.

Assistant Surgeon Samuel Hood, from half-pay, 86th Foot, to be Assistant Surgeon, 23d Dec. 1824.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Sullivan, from the Ceylon Regiment, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice John Gardiner who retires upon half-pay, 1st Foot, 6th January, 1824.

14th Foot.

Cancels Ensign Bowlby's promotion, vice Crawford deceased.

Gentleman Cadet Chas. J. Otter, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Bowlby promoted, in the 6th Foot, 20th December, 1824.

Hospital Assistant George Evers to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Trigge promoted in the 6th Foot, 23d December, 1824.

20th Foot.

Lieutenant Thomas Lewis Butler, from half-pay 9th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Ovens appointed to the 57th Foot, 16th December, 1824.

Ensign Edward Grant Stokes, from the 49th Foot, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Young appointed to the 65th Foot, 25th January, 1825.

Scrope Berdmore, Gentleman, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Knox promoted in the 2d Foot, 25th January, 1825.

21st Foot.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Cassidy, from half-pay 6th West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, 24th January, 1825.

Lieutenant John Hutton to be Captain without purchase, 24th January, 1825.

To be Lieutenants without Purchase.

Ensign and Quarter Master Henry Astier, 24th January, 1825.

Ensign Charles John Hayman, 24th January, 1825.

Ensign George Ruxton, 24th January, 1825.

Lieutenant Henry Harding from the 89th Foot, 25th January, 1825.

Lieutenant Arthur O'Leary, from the half-pay 24th Foot, 25th January, 1825

Lieutenant Holland Lecky McGhee, from the 2d West India Regiment 25th January 1825.

Lieutenant William Booth, from the 65th Foot, 25th January 1825.

Lieutenant Thomas Lillie, from the 48th Foot, 25th January, 1825.

Lieutenant Alexander Douglas, from the 59th Foot, 25th January, 1825.

Lieutenant Ronald Campbell, from the 54th Foot, 25th January, 1825.

Lieutenant Frederick James Raine, from half-pay 58th Foot, 25th January, 1825.

Second Lieutenant John O'Gorman, from 60th Foot, 25th January, 1825.

Ensign Colin Alexander Campbell, from the 74th Foot, vice Hutton, 25th January, 1825.

To be Ensigns without purchase.

Ensign Asaph Shaw, from the 2d Royal Veteran Battalion, 24th January, 1825.

Ensign Charles Primrose, from the 73d Foot, 25th Jauuary, 1825.

Gentleman Cadet Henry Evans, from the Royal Military College, vice Hayman, 26th January, 1825.

George Francis White, Gentleman, vice Ruxton, 27th January, 1825

To be Quarter-Master.

Quarter Master Serjeant John W. Waters, vice Astier promoted, 24th January, 1825.

Ensign Thomas Tait, from the 1st Royal Veteran Battalion, to be Ensign, vice Thomas appointed to the 10th Foot, 20th December, 1824.

38th Foot.

Lieutenant John Magil to be Captain without purchase, vice Perry deceased, 13th April, 1824.

To be Lieutenants without Purchase.

Ensign John Sheffington Torrens, vice Magill, 13th April, 1824.

Ensign Alexander Hope McLeroth, vice Kerr killed in action, 17th May, 1824.

To be Ensigns without purchase.

Duncan Campbell, Gentleman, vice Torrens, 25th November, 1824.

Joseph Buller, Gentleman, vice McLeroth, 26th November, 1824.

41st Foot.

Cancels Ensign Tathwell's promotion vice Bluett promoted.

Ensign Henry Churchill Tathwell to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Smith who retires, 7th October, 1824.

Cancels the appointment of Araata, Gentleman, vice Tathwell.

Second Lieutenant Richard Price, from the 60th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Tathwell promoted, 7th October, 1824.

45th Foot.

Edmund Wilson Lascelles, Gentleman, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Hope appointed to the 81st Foot, 23d Dec. 1824.

46th Foot.

Ensign Thomas Gleeson to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Skelton deceased, 23d April, 1824,

Francis Ingram, Gentleman, to be Ensign, vice Gleeson, 25th November, 1824.

47th Foot.

Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel John William O'Donoghue to be Major without purchase, vice Warren deceased, 19th March, 1824.

Lieutenant James Clarke to be Captain, vice Donoghue, 19th March, 1824.

Ensign William Snow to be Lieutenant, vice Clarke, 19th March, 1824.

H. H. F. Clarke, Gentleman, to be Ensign, vice Snow, 25th November 1824.

Lieutenant William Siborn, from half-pay 9th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Mair appointed to the 62d Foot, 11th November, 1824.

48th Foot.

Ensign Richard Gardiner, from the 37th Foot, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Lillie appointed to the 31st Foot, 25th January, 1825.

54th Foot.

Lieutenant Edward Alleyne Evanson to be Captain without purchase, vice Coote deceased, 24th May, 1824.

To be Lieutenants without Purchase.

Ensign Burrowes Kelly, vice Dowdall deceased, 13th December, 1824.

Ensign R. Tyrrell Robert Pattoun, vice Holt deceased, 10th August, 1823.

Ensign George Fenton, vice Evanson, 24th May, 1824.

To be Ensign without Purchase.

George Holt, Gent. vice Pattoun, 10th August, 1823.

John Beach Dodd, Gent. vice Fenton, 24th May, 1824.

To be Adjutant.

Lieutenant John Clark, vice Dowdall deceased, 13th December, 1822.

Ensign Henry Fothergill, from the 64th Foot, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Campbell appointed to the 31st Foot, 25th Jan. 1825.

59th Foot.

Lieutenant Lewis Xavier Leslie, from the 97th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Macdonald who exchanges, 2d December, 1824.

67th Foot.

Hospital Assistant Alexander Cumming to be Assistant Surgeon, vice French promoted in the 49th Foot, 23d December, 1824.

87th Foot.

Lieutenant Robert Joseph Kerr, from half-pay Glengary Light Infantry, to be Lieutenant, vice Mildmay whose appointment has not taken place, 2d December, 1824.

89th Foot.

Cancels the promotions of Lieutenant Bell and Ensign McLean, vice Coutes deceased.

Lieutenant William Bell to be Captain, vice Sheehy deceased, 25th November, 1824.

Captain Edward George Smith, from half-pay 34th Foot, to be Captain, vice Watson Augustus Steele who exchanges, receiving the difference, 23d December, 1824.

To be Lieutenants without Purchase.

Lieutenant William Harloe Phibbs, from the 2d Royal Veteran Battalion, vice Keith appointed to the 2d Foot, 25th January, 1825.

Ensign John Thomas, from the 80th Foot, vice Harding appointed to the 31st Foot, 25th January, 1825.

Staff.

Major William Read, Permanent Assistant Quarter Master General, to be Deputy Quarter Master General, to His Majesty's Forces in the East Indies, with the Rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the Army, vice Marlay deceased, dated 2d December, 1824.

Memorandum.

The date of Lieutenant Kelly's appointment in the 54th Foot, is 13th December 1822, and not 13th December 1824, as stated in the Gazette of the 18th Instant.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 30th July, 1825.

Adverting to General Orders of the 13th Instant, No. 3268, directing the Detachments belonging to His Majesty's 44th and 54th Regiments, arrived from Madras, to be held in readiness to Embark for Arracan, His Excellency the Commander in Chief is now pleased to desire that the same shall be suspended, until further Orders.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Mr. Hume's former opinions as to the system of Indian Governments.

"It would be unnatural in me to entertain hostility to the East India Company, for I have spent a considerable portion of my life in their service, and have derived a competency under their Government. I have formed attachments and laudable partialities to the country in India, its inhabitants, and interests. I have observed, with pleasure, the happy effects of their mild system of administration, improving daily by experience. I have witnessed, with satisfaction, the moderation, liberality, and justice, of its government in the regulation and superintendance of the country; the zeal, abilities, and attention, of their servants intrusted with the management of the different departments; and I have satisfied myself as to the degree of protection, comfort, and liberty, which the millions who live under the Company enjoy.

"Whilst the strictest attention is paid by the Company's servants to the religious customs and prejudices of the natives of India, the most scrupulous care is taken, in all judicial proceedings, to meet their own judicial systems where good, and to correct them where bad. Indeed it is much to be wished that the regulations which are established by the Company's government in India, for the rule and guidance of their servants in their various duties, were promulgated and better known in England. They would tend to remove those erroneous opinions, and illiberal sentiments which are entertained by many in this country as to the government and condition of the inhabitants of British India. If we consider ignorance as the mother of such opinions, we ought by correct information to endeavour to clear away the delusion; and if in a few instances, persons from other motives and reasons may propagate falsehood, we ought to pity and despise, while we refute the auther.

"As Englishmen we are proud, and justly proud, of the British constitution, and its various establishments; which though not perfect in every respect, yet taken in the whole are much better adapted to ensure liberty and happiness than any other form of government we are acquainted with. It does not, however, follow, that *all* ORDINANCES of the British constitution would be *equally proper* to be carried into effect in INDIA. In fact, the state of education, the habits, and religion of the natives in India, would render *many* of our British privileges *useless*, if not productive of SERIOUS MISCHEF.

"It is, therefore, necessary for ENGLISHMEN to know the country and the natives *better*, before they censure any regulation established by the Company's government there, in regard to the natives.

"A greater proof of IGNORANCE OF THE CUSTOMS AND DISPOSITION OF THE NATIVES, and of the GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH INDIA, cannot be given, then in the *outcry lately made* about the LIBERTY OF THE PRESS having been *restrained* by a noble MARQUIS IN INDIA.

"I have considered with attention the efficiency of the judicial, the revenue, and the military departments, both in England and India: and I am compelled in candour to declare, that if some departments of the Company's government yield to similar ones under the King's, they are, in general, superior both in the zeal and the ability, with which the various duties are performed."

[*John Bull, July* 26.

We are sorry to hear that great sickness prevails on board his Majesty's ship *Tamar*, which arrived off Calcutta yesterday. The first Lieutenant is dead, as well as several of the crew. [*Beng. Hurk. July* 28.

By a letter from Arracan, dated the 14th instant, we learn that Capt. HARDY, Commanding the H. C. Frigate *Hastings*, had been to explore the river communication between Ramree and Aing, and from thence to Arracan. Capt. HARDY was prevented from going to Talak by the stupidity of the guides. It was his intention we understand to trace it out on his return. The work of exploring had been found extremely laborious—but we trust that Capt. HARDY's experience of the route referred to, combined with the knowledge already acquired by the great exertions of the lamented Lieutenant ARMSTRONG, will enable Surveyors to put us in possession of a pretty correct map of countries hitherto but little known, or indeed not known at all.

[*India Gazette, July* 28.

Letters from Prome of the 23d ultimo, are now before us. They are not without their importance, although they do not detail any thing specific in regard to expected operations. We are sorry to observe from them, that sickness to a considerable extent, has already appeared; and that apprehensions of its speading are entertained. It is stated in these letters, that nothing is to be apprehended from any operations of the enemy between Prome and Rangoon, and that the nearest point at which the enemy are said to be in any force—and that inconsiderable—is Shembeunghewn. Little doubt seems entertained as to the fact of their entrenching themselves strongly at Ava and Amrapoora; and it is added, with great apparent shew of reason, that if the Burmese continue to pursue the system they have hitherto followed, and if nothing but such a deserted place as Prome was found, no advantage of any importance can be expected from the occupation of the Capital, nor can the Army look for any valuables in the way of prize. We hope and trust that the fears, which some of these letters hold out, of an increasing sickness as the monsoon proceeds, will prove unfounded;—but we shall certainly look with no little anxiety to the dispatches, that may be expected from Sir Archibald's head-quarters for some time to come. The arrival of the Arracan gun boats had relieved the Army from some apprehensions, which they had begun to entertain, as to the supply of provisions. The Burmese force at Shembeunghewn is said to be the relics of that defeated by General Morrison in Arracan. An attempt to penetrate from Prome to Arracan had failed, the roads being impassable for cattle, and being with difficulty practicable to any kind of passage whatever. The rains had not seriously set in at Prome, and there had been no torrents. The river however is said to have filled to a considerable extent, and was on the encrease. Mooushoezar is said to be in high favour at the Court of Ava; and not the slightest disposition shewn towards any overtures of peace. Of the death of the BUNDOOLAH, no doubt is now entertained at Prome.

[*John Bull, Aug.* 2.

PROME.—We have been obligingly favored with the sight of Letters from Prome of the 6th July, which mention the prevalence of Reports of a very alarming state, if true; but such strong doubts of their accuracy were entained, that they rather excited mirth than uneasiness. The Reports to which we particularly allude are the supposed near approach of a small army of 90,000 men (only) under the command of the King's brother. Of this army 60,000 were supposed to be Burmans, 20,000 Chinese, 10,000 Shaums. with 600 Guns and 50,000 Musquets; O most Horrible!!

To be serious however, no doubt was entertained of the Burman Chief's ability to annoy our army during the rains and cut off our supplies and communication or at least interrupt them. A Skirmish had taken place between a party of our troops and about 400 of the Enemy who had seven gilt Chattahs (Commanders of 500 men) with them. The enemy had been detected in endeavoring to raise the Villages near us and tempting the Head man of them to aid their endeavours. They failed however, and were discovered, attacked and worsted, in consequence. Europeans were much wanted: and Men and Cattle dying very fast.

We are given to understand that his Majesty the King of Oude has come forward with a loan to the Supreme Government of one crore of rupees, and that thirty lacks are daily looked for from Madras.

[*Bengal Hurkaru, August* 3.

At the East India house on the 13th April, the following gentlemen were chosen directors in the room of six others who went out by rotation. John Baillie, Esq. Jacob Bosanquet, Esq. Wm. Taylor Money, Esq. John Petty Muspratt, Esq. Edward Parry, Esq. Wm. Wigram, Esq.

[*Bengal Hurkaru, August* 6.

Singapore Intelligence.

SHIP LAUNCH.—On Saturday the 4th Instant, the first European Modelled vessel that has ever been built at Singapore was launched from Mr. Swinton's yard, she is a Schooner, about 40 tons measurement.

At about 2 P. M. the shores were knocked away, and she slided beautifully down her ways into the river, amidst the joyous acclamations of a large concourse of spectators European and Asiatic, drawn together to witness so novel a sight; she was named under the customary salute The Singapore, she is built entirely of the woods of the place, looks extremely smart, and appears well calculated for a trader in the Archipelago. The style in which she is executed does great credit to Mr. Swinton, we sincerely wish him every success, and trust that he may meet with such encouragement in the sale of her as may induce him to undertake schemes more extensive. We doubt not that ship building might be carried on very profitably at Singapore, as there is an abundance of the finest wood, and cheaper perhaps than it is in any other part of the world. *Singapore Chronicle, June* 9.

STEAM NAVIGATION IN THE INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO.—We have great pleasure in informing our readers that Mr. Burgess, an enterprising British merchant of Batavia, has on the stocks and nearly ready to lauch a steam boat of 130 feet keel with two engines of 40 horse power each. This vessel is expected at Singapore in the course of the ensuing month. We offer our warm congratulations upon this commencement of steam navigation in the seas of the Archipelago in which it is perhaps upon the whole more easily, safely, and extensively, practicable than in any other part of the world.

[*Gov. Gaz. August* 4.

Ceylon Intelligence.

At a Council held at Columbo on Monday the 4th day of July 1825.

PRESENT,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MINUTE BY THE GOVERNOR.

THE Governor lays before Council the copy of an Order by His Majesty, under date the 9th November 1824, fixing the uniform to be worn by the Governors of His Majesty's Colonies, and also by the superior Civil Officers therein; and at the same time acquaints the Members of His Majesty's Council, that by a Dispatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State dated the 5th March 1825, His Majesty's commands are signified to His Excellency, that the privilege of wearing the last mentioned uniform, shall be limited to the Chief Justice, and the other Members of Council.

Orderd that this Minute, and the Copy of His Majesty's Order, which is as follows, be published.

G. R.

The uniform for Colonial Governors,

The same uniform as that worn by the Lords Lieutenants of the English Counties: only the body of the uniform to be blue with red Lappells.

The Epaulets and embroidery to be also the same as the Lords Lieutenants of Counties.

Superior Civil Officers,

Blue coats, but no Epaulets, nor Lappells; Button holes upon the Cuff and Collar only, but the same pattern as the Lords Lieutenants.

9th November 1824.

By Order of the Council,
(Signed) GEO. LUSIGNAN,
Sec. to Council.

By His Excellency's Command
(Signed) JOHN RODNEY
Chief Sec. to Govt.

Ceylon Gaz. July 2.

English News.

THE ARMY.

(From the Saturday's London Gazette.)
War-Office, March 25.

MEMORANDUM.—His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the 53d Regiment of Foot bearing on its colours and appointments, in addition to any other badges or devices which may have heretofore been granted to the Regiment, the words—"Nieuport," "Tournay," and "St. Lucia," in commemoration of the distinguished services of the Regiment at Nieuport on 25th October, 1793; at Tournay on the 22d May, 1794; and at St. Lucia, in the months of April and May, 1796.

PROMOTIONS.

5th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Captain George Thomas Colomb, from the 84th Foot, to be Captain, vice Jackson, who exchanges.

6th Regiment of Foot—Lieutenant Richard Hart, from the 78th Foot, to be Captain, without purchase; Ensign Henry Foley to be Lieutenant without purchase.

7th Ditto—Ensign John Blood, from the 68th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Goodiff, appointed to the 45th Foot.

15th Ditto—Lionel Tollemache, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Shelley, appointed to the Rifle Brigade.

35th Ditto—Lieutenant William Peddie, from half-pay 21st Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Breary, appointed to the 3d Royal Veteran Battalion.

39th Ditto—Captain John Bertram Orde, from half-pay 2d Dragoon Guards, to be Captain, vice Henry Caldicott, who exchanges.

45th Ditto—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel David Ximenes, from the 62d Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase. Lieutenant Richard Kelly, Lieutenant Hugh Forbes, Lieutenant Arthur Ahmuty Van Cortlandt, from the 8th Light Dragoons, to be Captains.—Ensign John Macintyre, Ensign Thomas Eman, Nicholas Sykes, Lieutenant Alfred, Andrew Armstrong, from half-pay Newfoundland Fencibles; Lieutenant Alexander Clarke, from half-pay 22d Foot (repaying the difference); Lieutenant Richard Charles Elliott, from half-pay of Regiment; Lieutenant Robert Spence Knox, from half-pay 91st Foot; Lieutenant Jas. Maynard Goodiff, from 7th Foot; Lieutenant Richard Rose, from half-pay 103d Foot; Lieutenant Anthony Gardiner Sidley, from 3d Royal Veteran Battalion; Lieutenant John Forbes, from half-pay of the Regiment; Lieutenant Thomas Chadwick, from half-pay 7th West India Regiment; Lieut. George Bell, from half-pay 35th Foot; Lieutenant William Metge, from half-pay 48th Foot; Second Lieutenant John Geddes, from the Royal Staff Corps, vice Kelly; Ensign Geo. Buller, from 62d Foot, vice Forbes, to be Lieutenants.—Ensign Archibald Armstrong, from half-pay 1st Garrison Battalion; Ensign Robert Stanford, from half-pay Cape Regiment; John Du Vernett, Gent., vice Eman; Henry Claringbold Powell, Gent., vice Sykes, to be Ensigns.—Supernumerary Assistant-Surgeon Benjamin Campbell, to be Assistant-Surgeon.

62d Ditto—Brevet Major Eyre Smith to be Major, vice Ximenes, promoted in the 45th Foot; Lieutenant John Keith to be Captain, vice Smith; Ensign John Marriott Caldecott to be Lieutenant, vice Keith; William T. Shortt, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Caldecott.

63d Ditto—Lieutenant Christopher Dexter, from half-pay 3d Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Lord James Fitzroy, who exchanges; Albemarle Brownlow Lindsey Peter Burrell, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Buller, promoted in the 45th Foot.

68th Ditto—Richard Williams Huey, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Blood promoted in the 7th Foot.

78th Ditto—Ensign Achmuty Montressor to be Lieutenant, vice Hart promoted in the 6th Foot; Robert W. Wharton, Gent. to be Ensign vice Montressor.

79th Ditto—Lieutenant Alexander Forbes to be Captain, vice M'Neill, deceased; Ensign Andrew Brown to be Lieutenant, vice Forbes; Assistant-Surgeon John Hawkins Diver, M. D. from half-pay of the Regiment, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Perston, promoted in the 26th Foot.

80th Ditto—Lieutenant James Leche, from half-pay 89th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Andrew Williams, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

84th Ditto—Captain Joseph H. Jackson, from the 5th Dragoon Guards, to be Captain, vice Colomb, who exchanges.

Royal Staff Corps—Lieutenant Henry Piers to be Captain; Second Lieutenant Wm. Moore; Second Lieutenant Thomas de la Condamine; Second Lieutenant Richard Andrew Scott, vice Piers—to be First Lieutenants; Gentleman Cadet Philip Despard, from the Royal Military College, vice Moore; Gentleman Cadet William R Lucas, from the Royal Military College, vice De la Condamine—to be Second Lieutenants

3d Royal Veteran Battalion—Lieutenant Christopher Spencer Breary from the 35th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Sidley, appointed to the 45th Foot.

BREVET—Lieutenant George Proctor, Adjutant of the Royal Military College, to the rank of Captain.

The Junior Officers of the three Regiments of Guards are employed in learning the new method of manœuvring, lately introduced into the army by Sir H. Torrens. A strong detachment of these distinguished pupils may be seen, under the command of a Serjeant Major, actively engaged in Hyde Park every morning from eight till ten, where it is quite satisfactory to observe their steadiness and activity.

(CIRCULAR MEMORANDUM.)

HORSE GUARDS, MARCH 25, 1825.

His Majesty's Government having decided on an augmentation to the Infantry of the Army, his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to direct that the following revision of the existing establishment and distribution of its force shall take place accordingly.

Each Battalion of Infantry in the United Kingdom, as well as all those on Foreign Stations (the East Indies excepted) to consist of

Six Service Companies, at 86 rank and file	516	740
And four depot Companies at 56 rank and file	224	

The depots of such regiments as are serving at home, to continue united with their respective battalions.

The Depots of Regiments on foreign stations (the East Indies excepted), to be formed into Provisional Battalions, and stationed agreeably to the distribution laid down hereafter.

Regiments serving in the East Indies to continue in their present Establishment; those in future proceeding to India, to be augmented to the Indian Establishment of eleven companies and to carry with them their Depots, leaving only the usual establishment of a Recruiting Company in this country.

The Establishment of the Service Battalion, and the Depot Companies, to be as follows:—

Six Service Companies of 86 rank and file each—1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Major, 6 Captains, 8 Lieutenants, 4 Ensigns, 1 Paymaster, 1 Adjutant, 1 Quartermaster, 1 Surgeon, 1 Assistant-Surgeon, 1 Serjeant-Major, 1 Quartermaster-Serjeant, 1 Paymaster-Serjeant, 1 Armourer-Serjeant, 1 Schoolmaster-Serjeant, 1 Hospital-Serjeant, 6 Colour-Serjeants, 18 Serjeants, 1 Drum-Major, 9 Drummers and Fifers, 24 Corporals, and 492 Privates.

Four Depot Companies, of 56 rank and file each—1 Major, 4 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 4 Ensigns, 4 Colour-Serjeants, 8 Serjeants, 4 Drummers and Fifers, 12 Corporals, 212 Privates.

The Provisional Battalions formed by the depots of Regiments on foreign stations (the East Indies excepted), to be embodied in the proportion of three depots, or twelve Companies to each Battalion, as nearly as possible, according to the stations where the Battalions are serving.

The Staff for the Provisional Battalions so formed to consist as follows:—1 Surgeon, 1 Assistant-Surgeon, 1 Acting-Adjutant, 1 Acting Quarter-Master, 1 Acting Serjeant-Major, 1 Acting Quarter-Master Serjeant, 1 Acting Pay-Master Serjeant, 1 Acting Hospital Serjeant, 1 Acting Armourer Serjeant, 1 Acting School-Master Serjeant, 1 Acting Drum-Major.

The mode to be adopted for the payment of these Battalions, and the respective depots of which they are composed, will be the subject of a future arrangement.

Th Commander-in-Chief has been further pleased to approve of the following places as the Head-quarters for the depots of Regiments on Foreign Service, till further orders;—

Foreign Stations.	Head Quarters of Depots.
Ceylon	Chatham and Sheerness.
Mauritius	Landguard Fort Harwich.
New South Wales ..	
Cape of Good Hope	Weedon.
Gibraltar	Plymouth.
Mediterranean	Portsmouth, Gosport.
North America ..	Winchester, Chichester.
Jamaica	Edinburgh, Glasgow.
Leeward Islands ..	Isle of Wight.

The East India Regimental Depot Companies to be also in the Isle of Wight until further orders.

Whenever a regiment is ordered on foreign service, its depot to be separated from it, and embodied in the Provisional Battalion of the station to which it proceeds, in exchange for that of the Battalion it may relieve.

Battalions abroad to be directed to send home their Supernumeraries of each rank, to assist in forming the depots, taking care not to reduce the effective rank and file fit for duty below 516

They will select the non-commissioned officers most fit for the duties of the depots, and fill their places by promotion in the battalion.

The same arrangements to be made by commanding Officers of regiments at home, the depots of which will be at once nominally formed at the respective head-quarters, although they may continue attached to the regiments, as forming a battalion of ten companies.

All Officers attached to depots by transfer, promotion, or from half-pay, to repair at once to the depot stations, or within eight weeks after appointment.

The distribution of Officers to battalions and depots, after the latter shall have been established, to be made by the Commanding-Officers subject to the approbation of the Commander-in-Chief.

Officers obtaining leave of absence, on account of their health requiring a change of climate, to join the depot on their arrival in this county (unless specially dispensed with by the Commander-in Chief), and to be replaced by Officers from that establishment.

Officers exchanging from one regiment to another, to take the place of the Officers with whom they exchange, whether in the battalion or in the depot, and to take the same tour of duty with either, except dispensed with by the Commander-in-Chief.

Officers belonging to regiments which have recently embarked for foreign service, and who have obtained leave to remain at home, to repair at once to the depot, and be the first on the list for embarkation, to replace such Officers as may come home on sick or other leave, or with invalids.

All Ensigns, on their first appointment, to join the depots.

The Commander-in Chief having deemed it desirable to suspend, for the present, the appointment of Officers to the depots of the corps named in the margin*, his Royal Highness has been pleased to direct that until these appoin ments take place, the recruits of the depots thus circumstanced, shall be assisted and formed by the body of the regiments to which they are attached.

By command of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief.

HENRY TORRENS, Adj. Gen.

* 8th, 17th, 24th, 26th, 34th, 53d, 58th, 60th, 1st. bat., 61st, 62d, 65th, 72d, 73d, and 75th foot.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—TUESDAY, APRIL 26.

Mr. LYTTLETON moved the second reading of the elective franchise bill in Ireland. His motive for bringing this measure forward was founded on the conviction of the great mischief arising from the present system. To assimilate the right of voting there to that which previaled in England, and to abolish the practice of splitting freeholds in Ireland, would be, undoubtedly, great advantages. There was nothing of disfranchisement in his measure, and, in abolishing the votes derived from lease for lives, he trenched on no freehold rights as exercised in this country; nor even would the Bill he proposed trench on existing rights, as those would be saved by one of the clauses which he proposed to add to the bill.

Mr. L. FOSTER said that the evidence he had given in another place, and to which the honorable member had referred, contained the sentiments he most fully entertained. But though the present state of things was evil, yet it was possible that the remedy might be worse. The bill before the house would place things on a more objectionable footing than they now were.

Mr. BROUGHAM said, that the house was called to discuss a question that had no necessary connection with the bill formerly before the house. The bill also contained a solecism, that it should not pass into a law till six months after another bill had received the assent of the house. Such a course of proceeding was without a precedent. He (Mr. B.) was a sincere and enthusiastic friend of the Catholic claims; and he was now put in the cruel dilemma of supporting a measure founded on conflicting evidence, or of opposing a measure that it had been the wish of his life to accomplish. The measure was grave, it was novel, and the house had not the means of deciding on its merits. The author of the bill only relied on the evidence of the member for Louth, and that honourable member was the decided opponent of the bill. The house was surely bound to pause before they entertained a bill that went to disfranchise such a numerous class of voters. Let the bill be the subject of a separate investigation. Let the Catholic question be carried pure, and unadulterated, and not coupled with another measure that would materially affect the interests of a numerous class in Ireland. We are all along supposing that, by agreeing to the adoption of this measure, we shall carry the Catholic question. Who is to secure that result to us? We reckon without our host—(Cheers from the opposition.) We reckon without our Lord—(Cheers and laughter.) It is not for me to allude to that which passes in the other House of Parliament, but I will say that I have heard of that which passed in another place last night,—that which, if true, would go not only to disturb the tranquillity of Ireland, but to put in peril the safety of this country, and the existence of those institutions by law established and settled at the period of the revolution of 1688—(Loud and continued cheers from the opposition.) I have heard, I repeat, that which gave me so deep and serious alarm, that I protest before God I could not believe the news when it was brought to me—(Continued cheering.) I held that it was impossible; I still think it impossible.—(Cheers.) The newspapers are filled with false libels on the illustrious individual to which they refer.—(Cheers.) It is impossible that a Prince of that house which sits upon the throne of these realms,—that house which was so settled in 1688, should dare to declare that when he should come to fill another situation—(Cheering from the opposition of such an astounding nature as defies description.)

Mr. PLUNKETT rose to order. He took shame to himself that he had not sooner spoke to the question of order, and interrupted his honourable and learned friend. But he believed that his honourable friend was about to refer to an historical fact, to which it was not regular to allude to in that house. He was sure that his honourable friend would thank him for the interruption at a cooler moment—(Loud calls of Chair, chair! from all parts of the house.)

The SPEAKER stated, that if the right honourable gentleman was correct in his anticipation, he was justified in calling the honourable member to order.

Mr. BROUGHAM resumed.—Sir, my right honorable and learned friend has been rather premature in his interruption. He has interupted me before you, Sir, thought proper to do so; before you, Sir, thought me disorderly; but I take leave to tell him, that his interruption was most irregular. No member has a right to interrupt the speech of another, merely because the person so interrupted fancies that the speaking member is going to be disorderly.—(Hear, hear!) That may have been the custom in the Irish Parliament, of which my right honourable and learned friend was such a distinguished member, but I can assure him that it is not the practice of this; and that by his interruption of me, as tending to become disorderly, he was, in reality, most disorderly himself.—(Cheers and a laugh.) If a member uses disorderly language, he does it at his own peril, for his words may be taken down, and a motion made upon them. Then let me be so treated, let my words be taken down; I have used none, on the present occasion, which I can regret, or will retract.—(Cheers from the opposition benches.) I conclude, that, in the course of your discussion, you may refer to the speeches of the reverend the bishops, the learned lord on the woolsack, and even the whole body of the noble barons together; but when you come to touch upon the words of an heir presumptive to the throne, then, oh! then, that is a new case. Then rises privilege, with all its constitutional jealousy, and interrupts you, even in anticipation, in fanciful apprehension of an attack *quia timet*, and, in its trembling horror of disorder, absolutely commits disorder itself.—(Cheers and a laugh from the opposition benches.)

Mr. WODEHOUSE.—Mr. Speaker, I rise to order.—(Cries of Hear, hear!) On this single ground I simply stand—(Laughter.) I wish the honourable member would explain what he means by the word *quia timet*.—(Laughter from all sides of the house.)

Mr. BROUGHAM (in continuation).—Then I am to understand, that you may abuse the Lord Chancellor, the bench of bishops, and the whole assembly of the peers, collectively and individually; but when you come to a Prince of the Blood—(Here the most deafening cries of "Order!" burst from the ministerial side, and drowned Mr. Brougham's voice, who having resumed his seat,)

Mr. PEEL advanced to the table, and suggested whether it would not be advisable that the honourable and learned member (Mr. Brougham) should confine his observations to the question before the house, and cease to persevere in uttering sentiments in the heat of debate which, in cooler moments, his better judgment might condemn.—(Hear, hear, hear!)

Mr. BROUGHAM resumed. The advice of the right honourable secretary is, no doubt, administered to me with great sincerity; but, in my view of this question, the subject to which I alluded forms a most important element in it. Will any man tell me that the now confident hopes of the Catholic question? Does any man believe, after what has passed, that the enactment of this measure will be sure to carry the Catholic bill?—(Cheers.) What earthly security have I, that, if I abandon my privileges and my duty as a legislator, by voting for this measure in the dark, I shall even have the supposed compensation for the abandonment and betrayal of my duty,—the passing of the Catholic bill? This might have

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been urged as an argument two or three days ago; but does any man really believe now that the Catholic bill will pass?—(Hear!) Does any man believe, that the ominous news of this day, which has gone forth to England and Ireland, will not ring the knell of despair in the ears of the Catholics?—(Hear, hear, hear!) I am not an enemy to consistency of action; I do not condemn the candid expression of sincere conviction; I do not even complain of the violence of zeal, or censure the promulgation of honest obstinacy, however erroneous; but when I behold those manly feelings darkened by ignorance, and inflamed by prejudice, and blinded by bigotry, I will not hesitate to assert, that no Monarch ever came to the throne of these realms in such a spirit of direct, and predetermined, and predeclared, hostility to the opinions and wishes of the people. I repeat, then, that, when that event shall have taken place, it will be impossible to carry the question of emancipation; nay, that its success is even, at present, surrounded by doubt and danger, while such opposition is brewing against it in such a quarter. Instead of a majority of 27 members of this house, to save the empire from convulsion, which, within the last twenty four hours, has become ten thousand times more petrifying to the imagination, I believe nothing can save Ireland,—nothing can preserve the tranquillity of Ireland, and save England from new troubles, but a large increase of the majority on this question.—(Hear, hear, hear!) Now, then, is the time to carry it, or not for years, (cheers from both sides,) and even now you can carry it only by an overwhelming majority of this house.—(Cheers.) This is the hour of its good fortune. This reign, the present reign, is the critical moment of its probable success.—(Loud cheering.) The time may pass quickly by you; the glorious opportunity may soon be lost. After a little sleeping and a little debating, and a little sitting on those benches, and a little folding of your arms, and a short, passing space of languid procrastination, the present suspicious occasion will have disappeared, and the dominion of bigotry and despotism will come in all its might upon your slumberings, like an armed man in the night, and destroy the peace of Ireland, and endanger the safety of England, and threaten the liberties of the general empire.—(Cheers) But God forbid that such a time may ever arrive!—(Repeated cheers.) Yet, if it is destined to come upon us, late and far, far distant from us be the ill-omened crisis.—(This sentence was received with a simultaneous burst of long-continued cheering from every quarter of the house.) If I were a lover of discord—(laughter.) Sir, I am not a lover of discord; (cheers from the Opposition benches:) and those, perhaps, who consider me so are not only lovers of discord, because they prefer, to what they call discord and commotion, the solitude which absolute, unthinking obedience pays to unmitigated despotism. It becomes us, then, "to set our house in order by times," and to recollect, that, if we carried up the bill on a former occasion with a majority of nineteen, and it failed in the House of Peers, then there is ten thousand-fold the necessity for taking this last opportunity of bringing the question to a conclusion because an event may happen,—God knows how soon or how late, but God forbid that it should be soon, (loud cheers.)—when you will have no longer the option; when, even if the bill should be carried, not by a majority of nineteen or twenty-seven, but by an unanimous vote of both Houses of Parliament, and the voice of the whole country;—even if the country streamed with blood, the measure could not be effected, except by an inseparable breach of the crown. Let me entreat, let me implore the house, then, to be wise in time, and pass this bill. Let us reject this adjunct, and so put aside that which is calculated only to lead to dissention among the friends of the measure and to triumph among its enemies. Let us reject that which is calculated to impede the success of the great question; let as discard what does not properly belong to it, and, retaining only what is precious and invaluable, let us avail ourselves, before it be too late, of the opportunity of carrying a measure which may restore Ireland to peace and prosperity, and save England from the perils of a convulsion.

Sir JOHN NEWPORT supported the bill.

Mr. PLUNKETT said, that in opposing the sentiments of his honourable and learned friend, (Mr. Brougham,) who was one of the oldest and ablest of the supporters of a measure which had just been alluded to, he felt happy that he was enabled to range himself beneath the banners of one who was quite as zealous for the success of that measure. He alluded to his honourable friend, who, he perceived, had just quitted the house (Sir John Newport.) He was certainly of opinion, not only that the bill should pass, but that it ought to pass without the delay of a single hour.—(Hear!) The bill went only to affect the leasehold interests, amongst which the great evil existed, and did not extend to those who had by right of *seizing* got possession of commons, for any measure against them would apply to the disqualification of half the freeholders of England. His honourable friend (Mr. B.) had pressed his powers of ridicule into the service for the purpose of combining the prejudices against the measure to its defeat, although, by his own confession, he was ignorant of the effects of the evil which that bill sought to remedy. In reply to the argument of its immorality, and the perjury which arose out of it, his honourable friend alleged that members of Parliament perjured themselves relative to their qualification, as did also the clergy and officers of the army; thus alleging one immorality as an apology for other. The next objection which he (Mr. Brougham) advanced against it was its being united to another, which appeared to him something like bribery; but this surely was being too nice. For his own part, he believed the measure good, and he feared not to lessen himself in the opinion of any honest man in the house by such a declaration.—(Hear, hear!) But, although convinced of its beneficial tendency, yet would he vote against it, if disconnected with the Roman Catholic question; because then it would be nothing less than a firebrand flung amongst that body, and, apparently, levelled for their destruction. The evil complained of was, that since the act of 1793, which began at the wrong end, and let into the elective franchise the rabble, to the exclusion of the respectable portion of the Catholics, the landlord gave a lease, not worth 40 pence, to his tenant, who paid his rent by his labour; and if he gained a livelihood on the land, he was compelled to swear that he was worth 40s., or else he was told he was a lubberly, lazy knave, too idle to swear to his freehold, which was given to somebody else.—(Loud cheers.) This was a most afflicting state of things; for, if the wretched peasant thought proper to exercise his franchise in opposition to the wishes of his landlord, he was immediately turned from his home, and compelled to seek another freehold elsewhere.—(Hear, hear!) The bill proposed that as the freeholders died away, and as the leases expired, the evil should be gradually abolished until a yeomanry were introduced, who would be a service and a credit to the country. He would state that the present bill combined with that which was fixed for discussion on Friday next, (the provision for the Catholic clergy,) would do more than any thing which had for years been done for Ireland, towards tranquillizing the country, and giving universal satisfaction.

Mr. PEEL declared, that he would not give his opposition to the bill, if he thought it a good measure, merely because its passing would facilitate the success of another measure to which he was opposed. He was free to consider the measure upon its own merits, and would support it, if he thought it calculated to lead to the suppression of the immorality which it professed to remedy. He had great reluctance to alter the elective franchise of Ireland; independent of which he thought they were premature in the measure, having no information upon which to legislate. In the county of Tyrone, during the eight years ending in 1818, there were not less than 13,000 freeholders of 40s, while of £20 freeholders the number amounted only to 273. He wished to know what number of the former might be affected by that bill? The bill also professed to prevent perjury, but he wished to know how that was to be effected? It was said that £10 freeholders should take an oath as prescribed in the schedule annexed to the bill; but, on reference to the bill he found there was no schedule annexed to it.—(Hear, hear, hear!) On examination of the sentiments of the members, from the Irish counties, he found that where the 40s. freeholders were numerous, the members were opposed to the Catholics, and where they were few in numbers the members were in *its favour*. As to the effect, politically speaking, *was* the substitution of £10 freeholders for 40s. freeholders so great an advantage? Would this measure be effective, to destroy the noxious influence complained of? What should prevent a great landlord from building 100 small tenements, and giving them to so many cottiers, with such a portion of land attached, and with such contingent privileges of cutting bogs, &c., as would give the landlord a complete command over the votes of those people? This bill merely raised the qualification, and left every motive to perjury which at present existed. He spoke his opinion of this measure not with any intention of defeating the other measure, on which this was to be contingent. He should feel the greatest reluctance, if his first step in parliamentary reform should be to disfranchise so great a number of voters as this bill would operate upon.

In the sequel of the debate, the bill was supported by Mr. BROWNLOW, Sir FRANCIS BURDETT, and Mr. ABERCROMBIE, and opposed by Mr. GOULBURN, Mr. LAMBTON and others. On a division, the motion for the second reading was carried by 233 to 185.

FRIDAY, APRIL 29.

Lord LEVESON GOWER made his promised motion for granting a national provision to the Catholic clergy of Ireland. His object was neither to increase the influence of Government, nor to destroy the independence of the Catholic clergy; but to relieve the Irish peasantry from the necessity of taxing their scanty means for the support of their own pastors, after having been compelled to pay tithes to those of another religion. He showed that there was a precedent for such a step, as, since 1652, a provision had been made for the ministers of the Presbyterian church in the north of Ireland, which amounted to nearly the same sum which he should propose for the maintenance of the Catholic priests. The latter were in number about 2,000, whom he should divide into three classes. To the first, comprising one-tenth of the whole, or 200 individuals, he would give £200 a-year a-piece, which would make £40,000. To the second, comprising four-tenths, or 800 persons £120 a year or £96,000, To the third, comprising five tenths, or 1,000 individuals, £60 a-year, or £60,000. To each of the four archibishops £1,500 per annum, making £6,000; £1,000 a-year to the twenty-two bishops, or £22,000; and £300 a-year to the twenty-six deans, or £7,800. These allowances would make a total of £231,800; but in case the number of the second class should have been under-rated, he would take the whole at £250,000. To supply this, he called upon the richer part of the richest nation upon earth to contribute a portion of its overplus, the crumbs from its table, to the spritual wants of the poorer. The noble lord then concluded by moving a resolution embodying the principal point on which he had enlarged. Colonel BAGWELL seconded the motion. He supported the provision, not as connected with the removal of the disabilities of the Roman Catholics, but on its own merits, because it would render the power and influence of the Roman Catholic clergy serviceable to the state. Mr. L. FOSTER said, that if the power of appointing the heads of the clergy was conferred on the Government, in his (Mr. Foster's) opinion, the prayer of the Catholics might be conceded, not only with safety, but with benefit to the country. If such a stipulation had been made, he should feel the greatest satisfaction, in supporting the Catholic claims. As to the stipend of the Catholic clergy, if it was granted at all, he thought it should be granted on the principle of an alleviation to the people, and not as a remuneration to the Catholic clergy from a Protestant state, He did not see how a Protestant state could conscientiously or consistently, supply means for extending the Roman Catholic religion, and remunerating the professors of the Roman Catholic creed. Mr. HUME would not consent to the measure unless the money were taken from the church, and moved, as an amendment, "That a select committee be appointed to enquire whether it is expedient that the Catholic priesthood and all dissenting ministers of England, Ireland, and Scotland should have annually stipends paid by the nation, and how much." Mr. W. BANKES said, that it would be a great grievance for the dessenters to be obliged to pay the Catholic priesthood; it would oblige them to support no less than three systems of religion. The Protestant would have to pay to his own clergy and the Catholic clergy; the Catholic would have to pay his own and the clergy of the Established Church; but the dissenter would have to pay the clergy of the Established Church, the Roman Catholic clergy, and his own clergy too. If the dissenters should press those objections, he felt that the argument would be all on their side. Under all the circumstances, if the proposition of the noble lord was carried into operation, he could scarcely consider that the Established Church existed as an Established Church, and he should, therefore call upon the honourable gentlemen agreeing with him to express their decided negative on the measure. Mr. T. P. COURTENAY and Lord G. CAVENDISH supported the motion.—Mr. Secretary PEEL remarked in the outset, that the question of providing for the Roman Catholic priesthood was a question perfectly different from the removal of the disabilities under which the Roman Catholics generally laboured. The concession of their claims was essentially distinct from the question whether the state should foster and propagate a system of doctrine and discipline which the members of the Established Church conceived to be erroneous, and which they solemnly adjured and protested against. The right honourable gentleman could not understand, therefore, how these two questions had become connected together. Why, he asked, was it necessary to discuss the intended provision for the Roman Catholic clergy at this moment? Why not wait till the whole question of emancipation, as it was called, was completely and finally settled? All other countries had refused temporalities to the Roman Catholic clergy, unless the interference of the Government was allowed in the appointment of the bishops. But in this case £250,000 were to be expended annually from the public purse, without any interference on the part of the Crown. The Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland were to be rendered absolutely independent of all control, though they were to be supported at the public expense. He denied the applicability of the precedent of the Presbyterians. They admitted all the doctrines of the Church of England, and differed from it only in discipline. After making a grant to the Roman Catholic clergy, how could Parliament with propriety refuse one to the Protestant dissenters? To give this kind of qualified establishment of the Roman Catholic church was, besides, a direct contravention of the principle of the revolution in 1688. The right honourable secretary objected also, that the house was called upon without sufficient information to precipitate a question which would inevitably excite very great jealousy with regard to the leading measure of relief with which it was unwisely and unnecessarily connected. Mr. C. WYNN was favourable to the motion, because, he said, in the language of Mr. Pitt, Catholic emancipation ought not to be granted without it; it was the measure that would make the Roman Catholic clergy the conecting links between the Government and the people. Mr. R. MARTIN supported the proposition, because it would give confidence to the Protestants; but at the same time stated that all the Roman Catholic archbishops, bishops, and clergy, to a man, were against any state provision being made for them. Mr. SPRING RICE spoke in favour of the motion, because the Catholic clergy in Ireland were more powerful than any other clergy known to him in that country; because the people were the poorest in the kingdom; and because the provision would remove from the flocks what the y deemed irksome burdens. Mr. GOULBURN resisted the motion, maintaining that the house was destitute of information as to the policy, necessity, and efficacy of the measure. Mr. BROUGHAM was principally anxious that no fresh influence should be given to the Crown by sharing in the appointment of the Roman Catholic clergy. Being satisfied on that point he would not oppose the measure, because he considered that, under existing circumstances, it was highly desirable that all minor difference of opinion should be conceded for the sake of promoting unanimity on the general question of Roman Catholic relief. He was for paying the Roman Catholic clergy, because they constituted the great majority in Ireland; and he did not admit that other dissenters had a like claim: but when they became the majority, even if the Southcothian became the majority, then he should be prepared to make a provision for their clergy. Mr. PLUNKETT supported the motion, as calculated to give the requisite securities, and to allay the alarms of the Protestants. Lord L. Gower's motion was carried by a majority of 43. ayes 205, noes 162.

On the order of the day for the third reading of the game laws' amendment bill, Sir JOHN SHELLY complained of the exaggeration that had been used in stating the number of persons imprisoned for poaching as averaging 1,200 annually; whereas, except in times of great distress, the number did not exceed 500. He moved that the bill be read a third time that day six mouths. Sir J. BRIDGES seconded the amendment. A conversation of some length followed. On a division the numbers were, for the third reading, 94; for the amendment, 69. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the thanks of the Court were voted unanimously to William Astell and Campbell Majoribanks, Esqrs., Chairman and Deputy Chairman, for their zeal and attention to the Company's interests during the last year. The following Commanders took leave of the Court, previous to departing for their respective destinations. viz.—Captain John Charretie, *Bombay*, Captain Thomas Baker, *Lowther Castle*, Captain Richard Glasspoole, *Buckinghamshire*, and Captain Richard Rawes, *Warren Hastings*, for China direct, Captain Locke was sworn into the command of the ship *Duke of York*, consigned to China direct. The despatches for Madras and Bengal by the ship *Warren Hastings*, Capt. George Mason, were closed and delivered to the Purser of that ship.

The new Chief Justice of Calcutta.—The appointment of Mr. John Franks, the Irish Barrister, and King's Counsel, to the office of Chief* Justice of Calcutta, has, we understand, given very general satisfaction, particularly on the other side of the water, where the merits of that Gentleman are best known. To a sound knowledge of his profession, and a high sense of honor, Mr. Franks unites much experience, having been for some years one of the Crown Prosecutors on the Munster Circuit. The frightful disturbances which have disgraced the South of Ireland, but which are now, we trust, for ever at an end, too frequently called that Gentleman to the performance of an unpleasant duty. The humane, yet firm manner, in which he conducted himself upon those trying occasions, gained for him the respect of the people, and recommended him, it is supposed, to the government of the country, as an individual, calculated at once, by his talents and his virtues, to do honour to the elevated station to which he has been recently appointed. Few men have left the Irish Bar who have carried with them, in a more remarkable degree, the respect and regret of the profession. Mr. Franks is succeeded in his situation of Crown Prosecutor by Mr. Stephen Woulfe, a Catholic Barrister, who, at an early period of his professional life, has acquired a high and well merited reputation for knowledge and ability. The appointment of these two gentlemen to their respective situations reflects great credit upon the government to whose discrimination that appointment is owing.

Observations on the Natural History and Physical Geography of the Himalayah Mountains, between the River beds of the Jumna and the Suthuj. By G. Govan M. D. †

(From the Edinburgh Journal.)

In the paper which I had the honour of laying before the Society a short time ago, my remarks upon the Physical Geography of certain districts in the Himalayah Mountains closed, at what may be considered by some as the most elevated points of the transition limestone of the Sein range. In order, however, to avoid as much as possible that hypothetical language to which the appearances presenting themselves can hardly fail strongly to incline an observer, we may merely mention, that these remarks applied to the first of the divisions, into which the districts under consideration (with reference to geological structure) seem naturally to arrange themselves, viz. the belt of somewhat parallel ranges about fifteen or twenty miles in breadth, next

* This is a mistake—Mr. FRANKS comes out as Puisne Judge.—*Ed. John Bull.*

† Read before the Royal Society of Edinburgh December 20, 1824.

adjacent to the plain of Upper Hindostan, the rocky masses composing which are of a much less compact and more earthy structure than those of the succeeding divisions, upon which they may be observed to rest at different points elevated from five to about seven thousand feet above the level of the sea. A subdivision of this may perhaps be made at Nahun, where the sandestone becomes perfectly durable and hard, of a dark grey colour, with dark purple maculæ, besides losing all traces of carbonaceous matter. The next divisions are, 1*st*, The central mountain groupe of the *Choor*. 2*d* The *high snowy ridge*, and the ranges proceeding from it. A marked difference subsists betwixt the two last mentioned tracts, and that formerly treated of, in the luxuriance of their vegetation, being much better wooded, in many places, with noble trees of the largest dimensions, particularly three new species of pine, the *Kail*, * resembling the Weymouth,—the *Khutrow*, analogous to some of the varieties of the spruce,—the *Pindrow* on the Yew-leaved Pine, the latter always occupying the loftiest belt along with the *Kurso*, a species of Quercus, the Rheum, Juniperus, a second species of Rhododendron, the Birch and Sorbus, which two last trees here, as in the high lands of other countries, are generally found the most elevated, and in a stunted shape, the last arboreous forms of which we take leave in ascending to regions of snow and desolation.

A vast variety of northern genera here present themselves, + never before known to exist in such close proximity to the arid plains of Hindostan; and the labours of Dr. Wallich, it is to be hoped, may soon enable botanists to compare the Asiatic with the European and American species so closely allied to them, if not in many cases varieties merely. Towards the summits, and on the N. E. or Tartarian face of the snowy ridge, many genera and species closely allied to Siberian begin to make their appearance.

All the peculiarities of hill vegetation and agriculture are, in the lower part of this belt, fully developed.

Three species of *Polygonum*, known by the native names of *Paphra*, *Ogla* and *Chabres*, with the frumentaceous *Amaranthus*, furnish the most common grains, besides wheat, and the valuable six-sided naked barley, called *Oa*. ‡

Opium, from the facility of its transportation, here, the most valuable of all properties, as well as its superior quality, at the elevation of 8000 feet, is often spoken of as the only production in some of the interior states, of which the exportation to the plains enables them to pay their government's assessment, the small bulk which it occupies setting at defiance all revenue regulations for its exclusion.

Tobacco can no longer be cultivated with advantage here, as the plant, although it thrives luxuriantly, is quite superseded by the superior quality of that imported from the plains. In anticipation of details, which, under favourable circumstances, I hope at some future period to be able to lay before the Society, I shall submit a few general observations upon the geology of the districts, included under the two divisions above mentioned; if mere notices respecting the surface rocks, occurring at different parts, with the elevation of their outgoings, are entitled to that appellation.

Bunder Pooch and *Sirga Rohini* are the loftiest summits of the snowy ridge here which I have seen.

From these the *Gangages*, the *Jumna*, and the *Tonse*, originate to proceed southerly, and various feeders of the Sutluj in a northerly direction.

The country between them, and towards the Sutluj, as viewed from the summit of the Manjhee ridge, between the sources of the *Jumna* and *Tonse*, seems an extensive and inaccessible waste of thickly grouped snowy summits, where one would hardly imagine a living thing could exist. As the streams descend, however, & their beds become more warm and sheltered, a thinly scattered population occupies their sides, immersed in filth, ignorance, and superstition, earning a scanty and precarious subsistence by the cultivation of some of the crops previously noticed, in artificial flats about the village, by the transportation to the plains, or neighbouring states, without any convenience from roads, or beasts of burden, of some of their vegetable or mineral productions but chiefly by the produce of numerous flocks of sheep and goats, which are driven to pasture higher and higher, as the melting of the snows in spring leaves behind it a green and tender herbage, and which again gradually descend lower as the soothing of the sun embrowns the surface by admitting the gradual prevalence of nightly frosts.

The same rapidity of vegetation which distinguishes the summer of the polar regions, soon covers these upland pastures with a thick and luxuriant drapery of beautifully flowering plants, Anemones, Potentillæ, Primulæ, Dryas, &c. &c., on the spots occupied by the snow-beds;—the solevent properties of the snow seeming to favour the formation of that rich black mould in which these plants chiefly flourish.*

The wooden galleries surrounding the upper flats of the slate and single-roofed houses are, during the summer, stored with grass drying for the winter subsistence of the diminutive breed of cows, and of the flocks which occupy, during the cold season, the ground floor, as, in the vicinity of many of these villages, the snow lies from two to four months in the year, giving promise, by the quantity in which it falls, of a proportionably abundant wheat harvest.

The returns of wheat † indeed, are said in many of these villages generally to equal, and often to exceed, those from many of the best wheat lands in the plains of the upper provinces, under the influence of liberal manuring, with composts formed of leaves, snow, and the dung of the sheep and goats.

The line of snowy summits, stretching in a north-westerly direction to Wangtoo, from 40 to 50 miles direct distance, with passes from the southerly to the northerly face, elevated from 15,000 to 16,000 feet above the level of the sea, has its vertical summits eternally clothed with snow, where one would not imagine, from the erectness of the plainward faces any moveable substance could rest, and is, of course, at most places altogether inaccessible. The Rol pass, which I crossed on the 25th September 1817, may perhaps be formed by the decomposition of a bed of *White Feldspar*, of which immense tabular masses hurled from above occupy the bed of its northern river, the Shatooltee. The summits on either side are not of *Granite*, but of a grey *Gneiss*, of which the foliated structure is chiefly observable in the large or weathered masses, having black mica, and a porphyritic appearance from longitudinally imbedded masses of *Feldspar* of a dirty white. An alternate flux and reflux of the waste of milky vapour, constantly going on between the northerly and southerly face through the gorge of the pass, at certain seasons, evinces the striking effects which these elevated summits must necessarily produce on the meteorology of the sultry and arid plains to which they adjoin.

Where the Sutluj emerges from behind this range, and washes its base at Wangtoo, its bed is formed in a small grained, compact, grey granite, smoothed by the water's attrition; but from which, (owing to its durability,) no specimen could be broken by any common means; in this are to be seen occasionally large veins indissolubly united with the rock itself, in which all the granitic ingredients are separately crystallized,—the feldspar, the chief ingredient, of a snowy white,—the mica in large separate flakes, quartz, and occasionally *Schorl* in smaller quantity, these may be seen to pass through the superincumbent black micaceous schistus, without, however, seeming to produce either derangement of position, or alteration of structure.

I have observed horizontal sandstone stratification upon the face of this range to an elevation of between 7500 and 8500 feet.

The little flat (small compared to the surrounding mountainous country) where the Jumna leaves the main range round about the village of Kursalee, from the depth of its alluvial soil, and the narrow pass at the lower extremity, surrounded with horizontal strata, bears the appearance, often remarked, of having been a lake which had burst a boundary within which, for a time, it had been contained.

The chains proceeding in south-westerly directions from the main range, on the extremities of which the minerals of the parallel ranges are superincumbent, are chiefly composed of gneiss, mica, and clay-slate, often seemingly graduating into each other.

The mountain group of the Choor, about 12,000 feet above the level of the sea, does not bear snow during the whole year, although snow may almost always be found throughout the year in some of its sheltered chasms. The summit is composed of vast tabular masses of compact *Granite*, very susceptible in many places of decomposition; but not having the granitic materials at all in the same highly crystallized and durable union as the rock of the Sutluj bed.

The vegetable inhabitants are here, in many respects, the same with those of the main range of snowy cliffs, to which it is united by a continuous ridge nearly 8000 feet in elevation at the source of the Girri. On the very summits of the Choor first appear the Juniper, Alpine Rhododendron, and the lofty *Aconite*, the well known poisonous effects of which when taken internally, seem to have given rise to a belief among the natives, that it poisons the air in its vicinity; an opinion for which I never could discover any foundation, unless it may be found in the lofty elevation of the belt, inhabited by this showy plant, where *occasionally* (certainly not *always* or uniformly) the disagreeable effects usually ascribed to the rarity of the air are experienced by travellers.

If the symptoms noticed by many eminent naturalists, as arising from the rarity of the air, really are to be imputed to that cause, whence comes it, that, like the descent of the mercury, they are not in some degree proportioned to the elevation and rarefaction, and invariably occurring where a certain degree of the latter takes place?

In passing the night at elevations, on two occasions, upwards of 14,000 feet above the level of the sea, higher than the summer limit of perpetual snow, and in crossing the Himalayah by the Rol pass, (considerably above 15,000 feet,) they were neither experienced by myself, nor by any individual of a party of forty native soldiers, and attendants accompanying me. Both in these same places, and at other inferior elevations, they have been experienced on other occasions, and were anticipated as probable upon these by the natives.

These facts would rather seem to indicate the phenomena in question being dependant upon some less uniform atmospherical condition, such as the electrical, which, about natural conductors so elevated, must be in a state of constant fluctuation.

Whether the Choor is of contemporaneous or subsequent formation to the range of snowy cliffs, we have no information yet to enable us to guess. It has, radiating from it in all directions, ridges, composed, 1st, of successive strata of mica-slate, some containing precious, some common garnet, imbedded, the latter in imperfect dodecahedral crystals, which I have seen of considerable size.

The mica-slate has also small beds of primitive limestone, some of which form a beautiful marble of large crystaline grain, and snowy whiteness.

The succeeding clay-slate contains rich iron ore, with *Pyrites*, by the oxygination of which probably, we have at many places inexhaustible stores of an impure sulphate of iron, which forms an article of trade with the plains.

Respecting the metallic riches of these districts, I may remark, that *Gold*, although found plentifully in a state of very minute subdivision in the sand of the bed of the Sutluj, has, as yet, been nowhere discovered in its natural situation. *Copper* exists at various places in the clay-slate, and most of the mines have been abandoned. *Galena*, (which I think, generally occurs near the junction of clay and mica-slate, is worked to a considerable extent) is the chief substance, besides the iron, in which the metallic riches of the country consist. The miners are the least communicative race whom I have encountered in these hills; but I never could learn from any certain authority, that *Silver* was contained, or had been procured from any of the Galena on the plainward face of the Himalayah, although it is said to be brought from some of the Tartarian provinces beyond the Sutluj.

The mines of Galena—partly, I believe, from a desire to keep their history and their value unknown to strangers—partly to enable the miners and the officers of the native government safely to league together, in order to defraud the Rajah of his prescribed share of the produce—partly, perhaps, from ignorance and indolence, are excavated in so slovenly a manner as to be quite inaccessible to any one (at least at two different places where I visited them) except a practised miner among themselves, who, as we have sometimes experienced in military operations, seem to have acquired by habit a power of breathing where only moles or snakes could support existence.

Such are the most common mineral substances of which the country is formed, and which meet the eye on a cursory examination; but numerous subordinate mineral beds exist, hitherto unexplored, and long likely to remain so, unless the energies of the people themselves shall receive a stimulus from their improved circumstances under our government.

The personal exertions of the daily journey from a labour amply sufficient for any one merely passing through the country, along foot-paths winding round the edges of precipices, descents into deep and sultry river courses, painful and fatiguing ascents to places which seem near, and yet requiring almost a day's journey to reach; and a minute and accurate knowledge of the structure of the country, will never be acquired by any one who has not zeal sufficient to induce him to leave behind all heavy baggage, adapt himself as much as possible to the simple diet of the natives, and continue to prosecute his researches from some fixed point, with as few followers as possible, the country being incapable, in many places, of furnishing supplies for the retinue with which European officers usually travel.

In the plains of Hindoostan, it has been often remarked, that it is almost impossible for the European officer to have much personal acquaintance either with the social character or domestic habits of the natives. Much mutual misapprehension is apt to exist between those who meet only in public—who only feel mutual sympathy on some great occasions of common danger or display. The customs of eastern countries admit only of the most public parts of the hospitable roof being accessible to any but the nearest of blood relations. The nonobservance of the Mosaic ritual separates the European from the Mahomedan; the doctrine of Caste from the Hindoo; a certain degree of contempt, in which it is alleged the British, more than other European nations, hold the fashions of those whose customs differ from their own, equally alienate him from both, in such social intercourse as their different situations might otherwise admit of their holding.

Even the rude, though not indecorous, simplicity of the most respectful behaviour in the inferior towards his superior (recalling the memory of Scriptural and Homeric times) is not always understood as it is meant, by those lately transported to eastern climes from these more highly favoured northern regions. The climate of the plains, too, so hostile to the constitution of the European, by confining him much to the house, renders it impossible he should see much of the native, except in the field, upon parade, as a domestic servant, or in some subordinate office of the law or revenue departments, in all of which, except perhaps the first, he appears in an artificial and acquired character.

In the hill districts, most of these obstacles, to a close observation of the native character, have less influence.

Those peculiarities of diet, purification, and discipline, by which the Hindoo is alienated from every other human being, are here adhered to with much less pertinacity than in the plains, where the fashions and superstitions of an aboriginal race, the occupants of the soil, previous to their acquaintance with their earliest conquerors or teachers of civilization, the Hindoos of the plains, seem still to be more or less prevalent. The climate, too, above 8000 feet of elevation above the level of the sea, is generally sufficiently cool to admit of a European spending much of his time in the open air during the day; and among the hill Sepoys, formerly in the pay of the Gorkhali, one can find zealous associates, in many of the sports of the field, possessing more of the activity and good humoured hardihood of the best style of European soldier than the dignified and phlegmatic though respectful, disposition of the rajpoot of the plains, who would seldom, probably, from inclination, or for his own amusement, think of seeking with alacrity to join in pursuit of the pheasant, the hill partridge, the bear, or the hyena.

The occasional inclemency of the weather, and the difficulty of conveying tents at all suited to resist its severity, often unites all ranks and classes under one roof in the village, in the portico of the Deota's temple, or under the friendly shelter of the cavern around the blazing pine-wood fire. When the native taste is here allowed to display itself unrestrained in conversation among each other, features of character make their appearance, which years of a cantonment life in the plains never would have brought into notice.

The Mahomedan fictitious narrative, abounding, after the manner of the Arabian Tales, with gorgeous and glittering palaces, princes, princesses, fairies, magicians, and Genii, delights the listening audience; the dark and gloomy legends of the Hindoo mythology succeed, related perhaps by the wandering religious mendicant, often seemingly in character a most unintelligible compound of knavery, enthusiasm, and insanity, whom the most exalted in rank, the most elevated above popular prejudices among his countrymen hardly cares to offend, or even to exclude from notice and charity even in his most uncouth form. He finds his way, and seems to meet with a welcome every where, the carrier of intelligence between Juggurnauth and Cape Comorin, and Astrachan or Siberia; the established medium of communication between hostile armies, spy to both parties, faithful to neither; equally acquainted often with what passes in the interior of private families, in defiance of all the obstacles which Eastern jealousy has devised to render such knowledge almost impossible; under these circumstances often the plausible pretender to supernatural powers, himself, perhaps, sometimes believing in his possession of that to which he habitually lays claim.

The itinerant minstrel sometimes furnishes more agreeable subjects of human interest, when he sings of the lofty and independent spirit of the rajpoot chieftains of old, at the period of the early invasion of Hindostan by the Mahomedans, their undaunted valour, their chivalrous readiness to abandon life and all it has to give, when any thing inconsistent with honour was required of them.

The observations called forth, and the discussions which ensue upon these occasions, often afford a rich field for speculation to any one delighting in the study of the human mind, and the observation of human character in its most varied forms and circumstances.

In few places, however, is there any thing in the civil and moral history of the country to bear us out in the analogy which the mind would so much delight in establishing between these states and the European Alpine districts, whose hardy natives probably are occupied in pursuits not dissimilar, and inhabit a country equally abounding in sublime scenery and the grandest of natural objects.

The absence of all the domestic charities under the system respecting females formerly alluded to the irregular calls for the exertion of industry, with intervals of listless indolence, necessarily resulting from the insecurity of its acquirements and obstruction in the channels of their exchange and distribution; lastly, the dominion of a dark, gloomy, and debasing superstition, seem to be the sources of most of the evils under which they labour. Under such circumstances their wars among each other seem to have been merely bloody and ferocious, displaying but rarely instances of that generous

(Continued in the Additional Supplement.)

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* The seeds of the *Kail* are those which have succeeded most readily in the climate of Great Britain, and have now been raised in considerable numbers.

† Among these may be enumerated many species of

Morina, 1 Sp.	Lilium.	Spiræa.
Rumex.	Trillium.	Hemerocallis.
Rubus.	Fraxinus.	Frittillaria.
Androsace.	Ribes.	Alnus.
Fumaria.	Valeriana.	Rosa.
Coriaria.	Convallaria.	Salvia.
Ilex.	Andromeda.	Inpatiens. (some of them gigantic in size.)
Euonymus.	Cornus.	
Acer.	Viburnum.	
Olea.	Astrutia.	Lonicera.
Æsculus.	Cuicus.	Polemonium.
Cratægus.	Clematis.	Paris.
Gentiana.	Mespilus.	Corylus.
Hypericum.	Galium.	Laurus.
Pinus	Pedicularis.	Fragaria.
Daphne.	Aconitum	Quercus.
Rubia.	Cystus.	Atragene.
Delphinium.		

‡ Since introduced into Scotland.

* A most remarkable natural provision for their defence against the inclemency of the weather to which they are exposed, is displayed by some of the plants inhabiting these elevated regions, an elongation of their lower leaves, which become clothed with a dense lanuginous or cottony investiture, and rise to form, by their junction, an arch over the tender flowers. The same plants, occurring in other situations, have none of this.

† From 7 seer of seed 160 seer of produce is frequently obtained; it is asserted a seer is about 2 pounds.

ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1825.

(Continued from the last Page Supplement.)

emulation in hardy enterprise, by which those of many nations but little advanced in civilization have been occasionally distinguished.

The character which the British Government shall acquire and maintain by the policy pursued towards these hill states, (many of which hailed its ascendancy as a deliverance,) will be spread far and wide among the extensive, though yet but little known population of Central Asia, and in no situation will the liberal principles of British administration, and that desire of bettering the condition, both civil and moral, of the body of the people, by which our policy is so honourably distinguished, be more apt to be duly appreciated than where our protection has succeeded to the sway of a body of needy and rapacious adventurers.

THE SCOTSMAN—March 2.

Smuggling.—It appears from a parliamentary paper just published, that the value of contraband goods seized by the revenue officers, during the last three yeas, is £287,541, and the cost of the establishments kept up for the prevention of smuggling is not less than £2,073,526. This is an enormous price to pay for maintaining high duties.

Capture and examination of the Hammersmith Ghost.—This personage, who has caused great consternation amongst the inhabitants of Hammersmith and Fulham for some time past, has at length been captured, and turns out to be "a lubberly boy," named John Benjamin. A true bill has been found against him at the Middlesex Sessions, for unlawfully disguising himself, with a view to frighten his Majesty's subjects, and with assaulting a man; the ghost is held to bail.

The only leaf wanting to complete that most ancient of records, *Doomsday Book*, was lately accidentally discovered in the archives of the family of Trevelyan, at Nettlecombe. It has been compared with the original copy at Exeter, and found not only to correspond in ink, in character, in size of vellum, and indenture, but was further identified by supplying the sole deficiency of matter.

Spring Guns.—Lord Suffield brought a bill into the House of Lords on Thursday night, declaratory of the law on the subject of spring guns. We have long ago declared our opinion founded on the analogy of cases, that these engines are decidedly illegal. We suppose the case of a man saying to another, "if you trespass on my woods, I will shoot you," and standing some day that his warning had been disregarded behind a tree, and shooting the offender dead. This, we presume, is murder, and ought to be judged murder in any community that thinks fit to punish such a crime. But if, instead of standing behind the tree and taking a good aim, our wood-owner sets a trap with he *hopes* will shoot the wilful trespasser, but which may shoot some person not guilty even of that trespass, we can see no difference in the cases, except in the superior mischievousness of the latter. The plain question is, should it be permitted to men to take the law into their own hands, and shoot wilful or suspicious trespassers? If yes, then by all means let it be done by hand. Friends, as we are, to the introduction of machinery, we cannot think that the shooting of men in time of peace is a business to which it is properly applicable. Lord Suffield, in his valuable pamphlet, says what appears on the face of the case probable, that poachers being persons of experience and caution avoid spring guns very successfully, and that the victims of the engines are generally incautious, because innocent persons. We heard a short time ago, among other plans which poachers had of securing themselves, one which they had practised much to the detriment of a Baronet's stock in Buckinghamshire, viz. driving through the woods before them some of the owner's cattle, which, of course, received the consequences of kicking the wires.—*Globe.*

Sir Henry Parnell has obtained leave to bring in a bill for amending the law of Ireland with respect to landlord and tenant, with the intention, we understand, of assimilating it to the Scots law. If Sir Henry succeeds in his object, he will confer a greater benefit on Ireland than has ever been conferred on her by any other individual. A lease is, by the present law of Ireland, considered as *personal* property; and farms generally descend in equal portions to the children of the lessees. In consequence of this system, a farm that has been originally let to a single tenant, is often, before the expiration of the lease, split into a dozen of different portions! Nor is it possible for the landlords to prevent this subdivision and ruin of their property, by any stipulations they may introduce into leases; for the habits of the people run so strongly in favour of subdivision and subletting, that juries will not give effect by their verdicts to any clause intended to restrain them! In the bill introduced by Sir Henry Parnell this practice—a practice to which we [illegible] poverty of [illegible] completely [illegible] not, as a writer in the *Morning Chronicle* would have us to believe, a consequence of poverty, but it is a *cause* of it, and a powerful cause too. Sixty or seventy years ago, farms in Ireland were comparatively extensive; but though the capital of the country has been very greatly increased in the intervening period, the size of farms has all the while been constantly and rapidly diminishing. It is to no purpose that an Irish landlord endeavours to consolidate a parcel of small occupancies, and to let them to a single tenant possessed of capital sufficient for their cultivation; for, if that tenant do not sublet the farm, as he may do if he pleases, it will at all events be divided among his sons and daughters, either when they are married or when he dies. In Scotland this cannot be done; and hence the different state of landed property in the low countries. In Scotland, when the Duke of Buccleugh, the Marquis of Stafford, or any great landed proprietor, finds that he can advantageouly consolidate the smaller farms on his estate, there is no destructive habit, or vicious law in the country, to counteract what he has done, and to nullify all his exertions: But in Ireland the case is totally different; for a farm that is let to one tenant to-day, may be split among twenty to-morrow, without the landlord having it in his power to check the abuse, or to enforce the stipulations in the lease! It is useless to repeat, what every one knows, that farms must be small in countries where agricultural capital is deficient. What we object to in the Irish system, and in every similar system, is, that, besides teaching all the children of a farmer to depend for support on the possession of a portion of his farm, it effectually prevents farms being augmented when the capital of the country is augmented; and, consequently, perpetuates the beggary and degradation, at the same time that it multiplies the numbers of the agricultural class. We do not pretend to say that the Scots system is not occasionally productive of hardship and inconvenience; but though we are not such indiscriminate admirers of every institution that exists north of the Tweed as our friend of the *Morning Chronicle*, we are yet strongly inclined to think that the Scots law of landlord and tenant has come as near to perfection as it is perhaps possible to come in legislating on such a subject.

United States.—It is a remarkable fact, that in all our atlasses, the maps of the United States are shamefully antiquated and imperfect. We should look in vain, in any of them, not only for some towns that have recently acquired importance, but for entire States, such as Alabama, Mississippi, Missouri, admitted into the Union many years ago. We are therefore well pleased to observe that Mr. Macredie has published a good map of that interesting section of the new world, at a very moderate price. It is copied, we understand, from the last edition of Mellish's map (1822), and exhibits every State and territory of the Union, with its boundaries distinctly laid down. We wish Mr. Macredie, or some other bookseller, would publish a good map of Colombia and Peru, of which we are at present much in want.

Chess.—The match between the London and Edinburgh Club is proceeding with great spirit. The first game was declared *drawn* at the 35th move. The second game, which, according to the Londonpapers was announced to be, "*decidedly lost by the Edinburgh players*," has been *won by Edinburgh Club at the 55th move.* Upon the third game no opinion can yet be given as to its probable result. The match was one of three Games; but we learn that in consequence of an after understanding between the Clubs, the first game having been drawn, is to be played over again.

Important to Newspaper Proprietors, and the Owners of Race Horses.—A very important case was decided in the Court of King's bench, on Saturday week, in which Mr. Grimshaw was plaintiff and Mr. Lomax, the publisher of the *Stockport Advertiser*, was defendant. By act 13 Geo. II., to restrain and prevent the excessive increase of horse races, for the more effectual preventing of excessive and deceitful gaming," all horse races for prizes of a less amount than L50 are prohibited; and a penalty of L100 imposed upon all persons who shall publish or advertise any notice of such races, and a penalty of L200 on any person running a horse. The different items in the advertisements which the defendant had published amounted to fourteen; that is, the number of the prizes to be run for. The penalties incurred therefore were L1,400. It was agreed to compound the action on the payment of one penalty of one hundred pounds and costs. The court therefore ordered, that leave be given to compound the action, the defendant paying *one hundred pounds and costs agreed upon*, amounted to L43 17s. 6d. within ten days next ensuing.

THE SCOTSMAN.—March 5.

Culture of the Vine.—We have already had occasion to notice the attention which the agriculturalists of Pennsylvania are paying to the cultivation of the vine. A late Philadelphia paper states, that there are perhaps not less than fifteen or twenty vineyards within as many miles of the borough of York, and nearly all commenced within a year or two. But Pennsylvania, we are glad to find, does not stand alone in this.—We observe it mentioned in a New-Haven paper, that at the fete given there last week by David C. De Forrest, Esq there was placed on the table about 200 bunches of beautiful purple grapes, obtained from a young native vine, which was transplanted some years ago, of the class of grapes so abundant in our forests, called Fox Grapes.—Those exhibited on this occasion are said to have been far superior to any native grapes, and sweeter than those from European vines which had been brought to this country.—*Philadelphia paper.*

THE SCOTSMAN.—March 16.

A Puzzle for Genealogists.—At a christening in the parish of Plymstock, a short time since, there were present two godfathers and two godmothers, two grandfathers and two grandmothers, three fathers and three mothers, three husbands and three wives, two uncles and two aunts, two sons and one daughter, two cousins and one grandson, one brother and one sister, two fathers-in-law and two mothers-in-law, two brothers-in-law and two sisters-in-law, one son-in-law and one daughter-in-law— though the whole party consisted of only seven persons.

THE SCOTSMAN.—March 19.

LITERARY PROJECT.

Among the numerous new periodicals daily projected, it has sometimes surprised us that no attempt is made to get up one for continental circulation. There are a thousand useful truths which cannot be published at any one spot between Cadiz and Archangel; and it is lamentable to think, that the free press of Britain, stationed within one day's sail of France, Holland, and Germany, and which ought to pour a flood of light upon the intellectual darkness now brooding over the whole continent, scarcely sends forth a few feeble rays to penetrate the gloom, and is really of less service to these parts of the world than to Hindostan. It is true some copies of our newspapers go abroad; but they speak in a language intelligible only to very few. It has often struck us that a monthly French publication, at a moderate price, in the form of a Magazine or Review, discussing such subjects connected with literature, politics, or the arts, as would interest the people of the continental states, with all the freedom allowed here, and with all the lights which this country supplies, would be extremely useful. London, from its innumerable communications with the continent, is the proper place for getting it up; and it would be easy to find among the French and Italian refugees in this country, persons qualified to conduct it. The politics of the publication would of course be liberal; but the tone should be temperate We would make this a primary condition, because a moderate journal would find its way openly into Holland, Hanover, Hamburgh, and various parts of Germany, and might be smuggled into France, Prussia, Sweden, Poland, Spain, and Italy: but if it were of an ultra-liberal, or what the despots would call an "incendiary" character, they would be provoked to exclude it from the whole continent, by a rigorous decree, and its secret introduction would be rendered impossible by the ruinous penalties inflicted on those who had it in their possession. Britain is now, in consequence of her comparative liberty, the great fountain of knowledge, and the centre of civilization. Exclusive of matters strictly political, there are innumerable truths and principles developed every day by the universal spirit of improvement at work here, to which the continental nations are utter strangers, and the dissemination of which among them would do much to dissipate their prejudices, and rouse their dormant energies. Fifty years hence, those who desire to see human nature in its strength and glory, will repair to the United States; at present, the sages and patriots, who wish to study society in its most advanced and perfect state, and to import, like Solon, Plato, and Lycurgus, all that is most admirable in other countries for the improvement of their own, must come to Britain. We cannot help thinking then, that those foreigners who have found an asylum here, might employ their time beneficially, and perhaps profitably for themselves, by conducting a publication, which should make known to their countrymen the sources of their own backwardness, and of our superior wealth, power, intelligence, and activity. Stationed in London, in the very focus, as it were, of political and moral illumination, they could discuss all sorts of subjects relating to foreign countries with perfect freedom, and with every possible advantage. Something of this kind is already done by a few Spaniards, who print a quarterly or monthly periodical in London, for circulation in South America. We do not think the journal could want support. There are probably as many foreigners in Britain, in middling or easy circumstances, as would insure it a considerable circulation. Besides, many Englishmen would take it, if it afforded useful information respecting the Continent; and others would subscribe for it from regard to its general utility. We suggested French as the language it should be written in, because it is more generally understood on the Continent than any other language; but German or Spanish might be occasionally employed in particular articles, as in the newspapers published in some of the West India islands. Cheapness should be particularly consulted, because the expense of carriage would enhance the price abroad, and the object should be to obtain as wide a circulation as possible.

Sailing of the Scotch Colony to Buenos Ayres.—We have now to announce the sailing of the fine new vessel the Norval, Captain Coubro, from Greenock, for Buenos Ayres, with emigrants, who are to settle in that very interesting and flourishing Republic, about 120 miles above the City, on the banks of the La Plata. They are composed chiefly of agricultural labourers and mechanics, and carry out with them farming implements and tools of various descriptions. In a country where nature is lavish of her bounties, but where agriculture and the mechanical arts are imperfectly known, no greater boon could be granted to the natives, than the introduction among them of our arts and our mode of farming. Nothing can be more calculated to call forth their slumbering energies and display the immense resources of their fine country, than the example which the settlers will set before them of a superior mode of farming. The salubrity and mildness of its climate; its extensive and fertile plains, all invite the hand of industry, which will assuredly reap a bounteous reward in return for even moderate labour. It will be gratifying to the friends of the settlers to learn, that no vessel with emigrants ever sailed from any port in Scotland better provisioned, both as to quantity, and quality, than the Norval; and the best spirit seemed to prevail among the settlers themselves.—*Free Press.*

Sir Walter Scott has declined the honour of being Rector of St Andrew's University, on the score of his increasing years and aversion to business. In adopting this resolution, we think Sir Walter has scarcely done justice to the generous feeling which prompted the young men to make him the object of their choice in a matter involving the assertion of their rights. Acceptance surely would not have had the appearance of creating or encouraging insubordination, when the votes of the students were sanctioned by Dr. Chalmers and Dr. Jackson. If the office be merely an honorary distinction, to which no actual duties are attached, is it not infinitely more proper that it should be bestowed on literary men of distinguished talents than on commonplace lecturers? Is it not in fact an office which ought to be expressly reserved for such men?

THE TIMES,—March 29.

(From the "English Gentleman," of Sunday last)

His Royal Highness the Duke of York.—The following paragraph was copied into "The Times" of Wednesday last:—

"Mr. O'Connell.—(From the 'Dublin Evening Post.')—Henderson's Hotel, March 15.—Mr. O'Connell has been to-day to visit his Royal Highness the Duke of York, accompanied by Sir Thomas Esmonde, Mr. M'Donnell, and Mr. Bagot: Mr. O'Connell having left his name yesterday at the Horse-Guards—(it is not usual for the Duke to receive civilians). The Duke received Mr. O'Connell very warmly; his manner was courteous and flattering; he talked to Mr. O'Connell of his examinations before the Committee, and paid him some compliments on the facility which his profession afforded him in the answering of questions. It is proper to remark, that Sir Herbert Taylor and Sir Henry Torrens were also most kind and courteous to Mr. O'Connell."

It was our fortune to expose the base assertion of the "Morning Chronicle." as to the abandonment by the noble Earl of Liverpool of his principles regarding Catholic emancipation. The above paragraph not having escaped our eye, its base political purpose arrested our immediate attention. We pronounced it at once to be a false-coloured and insidious account, and so it turns out to be. The gentlemen above, having put down their names on the preceding day as persons wishing to pay their respects to his Royal Highness, on his public day, were admitted by him. His Royal Highness receives every person, civilians or others. It had been explained that the parties named had no other object in view than to show their loyal attachment to the heir presumptive to the throne, and to evince to his Royal Highness the absence of any personal animosity towards his Royal Highness in consequence of that policy which the Royal Duke of York has always supported. His Royal Highness received the gentlemen—as he receives every body—with the utmost urbanity and kindness, without view to party or politics. Not one word was said to Mr. O'Connell about Roman Catholics, his examination, or the examination of others. They were not received as a deputation, or as members of the Roman Catholic persuasion, but merely as private gentlemen, paying their morning call to the Duke of York. If there had not been a previous understanding on these points, they would not have been received, and a denial to receive them must have produced explanation, into which his Royal Highness would not, and could not enter. The colouring of the "Dublin Evening Post" is false, is mischievous, and imposing. We can assure the public that his Royal Highness the Duke of York, heir-apparent to the throne of the united empire, (firm as a rock), will never desert the faith and principles of the protestant; and that if his Royal Highness should, it will be on the precise day when St. Paul's marches up Fleet-street, down the Strand, and on to Carlton-palace, to take leave of the King, previously to its departure for Rome. Mr. O'Connell certainly did pay a morning call to [illegible] Henry Torrens, whose brother is an Irish [illegible] and of course, well known to Mr. O'[illegible] but no visit took place to Sir He[illegible] Thus have we exposed another J[illegible]

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THE SUN,— March 31.

It appears by the remainder of the Paris Papers of Monday, which arrived last night, that diplomatic conferences are daily taking place at the hotel of Prince Metternich, which are attended by the Ambassadors of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, but it is not known to what object they relate. By some it is conjectured that they have reference to the suppression of the publicity of the debates in the German Legislative Assemblies; and what gives an air of credit to the rumour is the alarm generally felt by the Representative States in Germany that such a measure is contemplated by the Holy Alliance, one of its members having already carried it into effect in his Kingdom of Poland. There is good reason, indeed, to suppose, from the activity shewn at Paris by the French Cabinet and the Ambassadors of the Holy Alliance, that some political objects of importance are in discussion; for couriers have been repeatedly dispatched to the different Continental Courts, and at ten o'clock, on Friday night, Count Tolstoy, a Russian General, arrived at Paris from St. Petersburgh, with dispatches, having travelled the whole distance as an extraordinary courier. The Russian Ambassador continued engaged in business with the Count until two o'clock in the morning; and at ten o'clock the next day his Excellency repaired to the Hotel of the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, Baron de Damas, with whom he had an interview which lasted several hours.

Bargany Cause.—This important question by Appeal to the House of Lords, in which Mrs. Mackay Hamilton Fullarton is Appellant, and Sir Hew Dalrymple Hamilton, Bart., is Respondent, involving the right of succession to property of great value, will be heard in the House of Lords, on Thursday, April 21. Eminent Scottish Counsel, on both sides, will plead the cause at the bar of the House. Mrs. Fullarton has been disputing the title of Sir Hew and his predecessor, for 30 years in the Court of Session in Scotland.

THE STAR.—April 2.

ORGANISATION OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

PARIS, MARCH 30.

The last Number of the *Bulletin des Lois* contains an Ordonnance of the King, relative to the organisation of the army; the following are some of the regulations:

"The French Infantry of the active army shall be composed of six regiments, destined for the service of the guard; 64 regiments of the Line, and 20 of Light Infantry. Each regiment shall consist of a Staff and three battalions; eight companies in a battalion; a battalion shall be 937 men effective in the war establishment, and reduced to 601 in time of peace. The Cavalry shall be composed of two regiments of Grenadiers, two of Cuirassiers, one of Dragoons, one of Lancers, and one of Hussars, forming the two divisions of the Royal Guard; of two regiments of Carabineers, 10 of Cuirassiers, 12 of Dragoons, 18 of Chasseurs, and six of Hussars: each regiment, both of the Guard and of the Line, shall consist of a Staff, and six squadrons. The force of each squadron shall be, for the Royal Guard, 152 men and 153 horses, on the war establishment, (reduced in peace to 120 men and 119 horses); for the Heavy Cavalry, 150 men, 141 horses, in war; 118 men and 101 horses in peace; and for the light Cavalry, 166 men and 157 horses in peace.

"The Brigade of Artillery of the Royal Guard shall consist of one regiment on foot, one on horseback, and one regiment of the train. The first of these to have 916 men in time of war, and 668 in peace; the 2d, 454 men and 470 horses in war, and 382 men and 337 horses in peace; the regiment of the train, 1474 men and 2416 horses in war, and 524 men and 636 horses on the peace establishment. The Artillery of the Line to consist of eight regiments on foot, and four regiments of Horse Artillery; the foot regiments, 2139 in war, and 1319 in peace; the regiments of Horse Artillery, 891 men and 856 horses in war, 651 men and 458 horses in peace.

"The battalion of Pontoneers, 1,571 men in war, and 995 in peace.

"Each of the twelve companies of workmen, 101 men in war, and 71 in peace.

"Each of the eight squadrons of the train of Artillery shall be composed of a staff and sixteen companies in time of war, and of eight in time of peace. The complete force of a squadron, 1,988 men and 3,180 horses in war; and 691 men and 364 horses on the peace establishment."

THE TIMES.—April 4.

On Saturday a Panorama of Edinburgh was opened for a private view at the Leicester-square Rooms. It is as a painting remarkably well executed, and gives a very correct idea of the northern metropolis. The painter's evident object has been to display the fine situation of the town, which is indeed its great beauty; for as to the interior, it would puzzle any [illegible] but a native of Edinburgh to explain why [illegible] which has not one magnificent edifice, [illegible] best houses are only equal to the [illegible] buildings of London, should be [illegible]ity of palaces" or "the modern [illegible]onder that all sensible Scotch- [illegible] to laugh down this absurdity, which is in the worst style of French bombast, especially as Edinburgh of late years has been subjected to the inspection of such crowds of their neighbours.

THE STAR.—April 4.

We know of no measure which has given such universal satisfaction, both at home and abroad, as that of relieving commerce from the restrictions under which it laboured, and by reducing the import duties, paving the way for a more extended and reciprocal trade with other countries. So much have the proposals of Mr. Huskisson to this effect, pleased the merchants and his other constituents in Liverpool, that they have resolved to present him with a piece of plate of the value of 2,000*l.* "in testimony of the high sense entertained by the subscribers of the eminent services he has rendered to the inhabitants of Liverpool, and to the country at large, by the liberal and enlightened policy pursued by him in removing oppressive restrictions on trade and commerce."

The subscriptions are from individuals, not from firms, and no person is to subscribe more than 5*l.* Upwards of 1,000*l.* were subscribed before the intention of the parties who originated the testimonial became publicly known; and on Thursday evening the list had increased to upwards of 1,400*l.*

In Germany, Sweden, France, and several other States, the measure is looked forward to with eagerness as calculated to promote that natural interchange of produce and manufactures which has been restrained by artificial and impolitic enactments. The *Journal des Debats*, in a very sensible article on the subject says—

"France has more than any other country to gain by the reciprocal freedom of trade with England. The nature of the productions of our climate, the proximity of the great market we offer to England for the sale of her goods, the advantageous prices at which we can supply her with our's, all induce us to desire a free system of intercourse with our neighbours. England, on her side, suffers a considerable loss in buying at a greater distance, at a higher rate and of a worse quality, the articles we ought naturally to supply her with."

IMPORTANT ANATOMICAL INVENTION.

Paris, March 27.—M. Ouroux, a physician, has presented to the Academy of Sciences, a piece of artificial anatomy, representing the body of a man according to its natural dimensions. The solidity of the material employed permits the taking to pieces and putting together again, all the various pieces of mechanism in their very fullest details, and with such scientific accuracy, that a student may, with a book of anatomy in his hand, find out and trace into its most minute particulars, and on every portion of the human frame. Immediately under the skin are exhibited the veinous system, and the superficial coat of muscles. Each muscle may be separately detached, and with it the vessels and nerves that run along its surface or go through it. The succeeding coats of muscles, &c. may, in like manner, be detached and studied separately or in selection with the other organs of the system, until the student at length arrives at the bare skeleton. A portion of the last coat of muscles, and of the vascular and nervous system the separation of which offered no advantage, remain attached to the bones. In the cavities are found all the organs proper to them. The cranium may be opened, and the brain taken out. In this, by means of a cut through its entire mass, may be seen the minutiæ of its organization. The eye, detached from its orbit, may be studied apart. The muscles, the vessels, the nerves, and the membranes of this delicate organ are represented with scrupulous accuracy: the transparent parts are imitated in glass. The organization of the throat may be examined by means of this piece of mechanism with greater precision than on a natural subject. In the thoracic cavity is seen the heart, and vessels that branch off from it, and which may be followed to their remotest ramifications. One portion of the lungs is divided into two, in order to exhibit the pulmonary circulation. In the abdominal cavity, separated from the preceding by the diaphragm, are found an exact representation of the viscera. On removing the intestinal mass, the veins, the spleen, the liver, &c. are disclosed to view. The preparation of the organs contained in the cavity of the pelvis is particularly worthy of attention. The removal of all these parts leaves open to inspection the azigos, the thoracic canal, and the grand lymphatic nerve attached to the vertebral column. This piece of mechanical anatomy has, over all other representations of the human system, great advantages. From the solidity of its materials, it can be taken to pieces, and handled and examined in its minutest details, without suffering any injury; it is not liable to be influenced by the variations in the temperature of the atmosphere; besides its offering the student the greatest possible facility for the examination of even the remotest part of the body, not only in relation with the whole but separately, it is the least expensive succedaneum for the human subject that has yet been discovered. The price set upon this very ingenious and eminently useful piece of mechanism is 3,000 francs. Now it is well known that the wax figure of a man, in the natural proportions, exhibiting merely the outward coat of muscles (the skin being taken off), cannot be had for a less sum than between thirty and forty thousand francs. The Academy of Sciences has named a commission to draw up a Report upon this invention of M. Ouroux. The Royal Academy of Medicine, and the Society of Emulation, have already made such favourable reports upon M. Ouroux's first essays in this way, as to secure to him the countenance and encouragement of Government.

THE LIVERPOOL COURIER,—May 4

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

DOMESTIC.

On Wednesday last the King held his second levee at Carlton House; but, from the very unfavourable weather, it was not so numerously attended as it would otherwise have been. The deputation from the Roman Catholics of Ireland waited upon his Majesty, at this levee, to present an address voted to his Majesty at the last aggregate meeting of the Roman Catholics in Dublin. This deputation consisted of the Earl of Fingal, Lord Viscount Gormanstown, Lord Killeen, Sir Thomas Esmonde, Mr. O'Connell, and other noblemen and gentlemen, to the number of twenty-three. The Bishops did not attend. They were all in full court dresses.—The King is to hold a drawing-room at St. James's Palace, on Thursday, the 12th instant, to celebrate his Majesty's birthday.—Mr. Wallace, the Master of the Mint, is, it is said, about to submit to Parliament a proposition for the assimilation of the English and Irish currency.—The mania to possess poetry of the "olden time" continues to increase. Evans sold, on Monday week, the following black letter trifle for £22. 10s., the same copy that, in a previous sale, was bought for £14: "Heere beginneth a Lyttel Boke, that speketh of Purgatory, and of the Paynes that be therein. And for what Synnes a soul goeth to Hell."—The shares of new companies are still going down; some subscribers refuse to pay the first instalment; others, horrified at signing deeds of settlement, cannot be brought to book. A new company is advertised, (capital £100,000!!) to be called the "Cattle Food Culture Association," whose professed object is to bring food from a distance for the cows which supply London with milk! What next?—The Duke of Northumberland is getting ready for his departure to France; some of his suite are already gone. The Duke declining his accustomed remuneration for expenses, his Majesty has commanded Rundle and Bridge to prepare a diamond hilted sword, value £10,000, intended as a present to his Grace.—Considerable progress has been made in the translation of the Bible into the languages of South America, whither an agent of the Bible Society (the Rev. W. Armstrong) is about to proceed. That gentleman has received encouraging assurances of co-operation from many of the Catholic clergy in South America—Twenty pounds and twenty guineas a square yard were last week awarded by a jury to the proprietors of some of the ground which is required for the purpose of widening Market-street, in Manchester.—Last week Messrs. Robert and William Garnett presented the Natural History Society of Manchester with a valuable addition to their Museum, consisting of an Egyptian Mummy, a tablet of gypsum, covered with hieroglyphics, a Crocodile of the Nile, and a species of Lizard.—The Canadian Chiefs, who were lately introduced to the King, and received with such gratifying courtesy, have since dined at the Mansion-house, where they appeared *en costume*, and sang and danced the war song and dance, which were so terrific that many of the ladies were at first alarmed. These men have the gift of oratory peculiar to the North American Indians, and behave at table, not merely with decency, but with great politeness, particularly to females. The great sights about town please them wonderfully, and many must be the incredible stories which they will have to relate to their countrymen on their return.—The Royal Humane Society held its anniversary on Thursday week, at the City of London Tavern. Upwards of 5,000 lives have been saved by the means recommended by this institution, and 20,000 individuals rewarded for their exertions in securing drowning persons.—On the 5th ult. Mr. Brown, of Bolton, in Cumberland, farmer, ploughed up in one of his fields a pure gold ring, plain in workmanship, and about an ounce in weight. The following inscription is on the inside: "IN: IESVM: CHRISTV: VTINAM: GOVDEAMVS."—When the official communication of respite was made to Mr. Savery, his gratitude and delight knew no bounds; he wept and prayed fervently, and with much enthusiasm declared to the sheriff and the jailer, that it was solely on his family's account, as he cared but little what became of himself. His manner, which before was reserved, gloomy, and contemplative, assumed a lightness and gaiety not often seen within the prison walls.—I hereby (says Cobbett) give notice to all Scotch economists, to all Edinburgh reviewers; all manner of Dr. Birkbecks, Macculochs, and Parson Malthuses, that, in the two next numbers of the Protestant Reformation, I will fully vindicate the character of *Old* England, and blow the whole of their system to the devil, insomuch that there shall not be a man, who has any thing like sense, who shall ever afterwards pretend that that system is worthy of any thing but contempt and ridicule—It is proper that it should be known, that persons exposing parties affected with small pox, and medical practitioners and others who inoculate that disease, and concur in such exposure, are liable to criminal prosecution for the offence. See the cases of the King *v.* Sophia Vantandillo, and the King *v.* Burnett—Dr. Bayerman, of Norwich, has published a case of the cure of hydrophobia in a patient named Charles Roberts, a strong man, aged 42, who was quite raving. It was effected by the use of superacetate of lead, (Goulard's Extract,) which he administered in doses of from 5 to 10 drops, on lumps of sugar, accompanied by bleeding.—By a return made to Parliament, it appears that the number of houses licensed for the reception of lunatics, in 1822, was 43; and in 1824, 47: and the number of lunatics confined in them during the two first of these years was 1725; & during the two last, 1727.—Count Palmella, the new Portuguese ambassador, landed at Portsmouth, last week, from a frigate which brought him from Lisbon.—A company of comedians from Glasgow are now performing in St. James' s-street, Paisley, whose prices of admission are, front seats, 2d., back seats, 1d.!—So insultingly and annoyingly have a certain party in the Isle of Man conducted themselves towards the Duke of Atholl, (says the *Carlisle Patriot*,) that his Grace is said to be about to yield up to Government, for a due considera- tion, all his rights and immunities, who intend to entirely change the system. Some persons even expect an union with Cumberland; but that, we think, is not very likely. An Isle of Man paper, speaking of this subject, very justly observes, that it is not probable the Duke will give himself further concern about a place where his best efforts for the public good are rewarded with rotten eggs!—In the case of Brisco *v.* Brisco, the Judges met in Sergeant's Inn-hall, on Thursday, the 21st ult., to decide upon the appeal made to the Court of Delegates. The suit was first commenced by Lady Brisco, about eleven years since, when she prayed for a divorce by reason of adultery and cruelty. Sir Wastel shortly after commenced his suit against the lady, and prayed for a divorce, on the ground that his lady had been guilty of adultery. The case has been carried through the Ecclesiastical Courts, and the parties have expended not less than £11,000 on the proceedings. The Delegates have had two long consultations upon the point submitted to them, but hitherto they have been unable to come to any conclusion.—A swimming school, about to be established in London, after the manner of that at Paris, of which tourists often speak, is among the novel schemes of the metropolis.—A stratum of coal, little inferior to Whitehaven, and comprising nearly 3,000 acres, is in progress of working in the county of Leitrim. The coals can be worked by machinery, at the rate of 4s. per ton.—The Bishop of Chester purposes holding his general visitation in August and September next. The ordination will probably take place in July.—Major General Sir Ralph Darling is gazetted Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land.—Captain Clifford, of his Majesty's ship Eurydice, has brought with him to England the celebrated manuscript upon papyrus, of a portion of Homer's Iliad, belonging to W. J. Bankes, Esq., M. P. for Cambridge University. This MS. was discovered in the island Elephantina, in Upper Egypt, by a French gentleman travelling for Mr. Bankes. It is written in what are termed Uncial letters, of the most beautiful form, and may, probably, be ascribed to the age of the Ptolimies. It is, by many centuries, the oldest classical writing in existence.—The Lord Mayor, from respect for the Sabbath, did not entertain the Judges on Sunday week, at the Mansion-house, as usual, being the first Sunday in term. The Judges, it is said, *demur*.—A clerk in the banking-house of Messrs. Masterman and Co. has realized £20,000 by speculations in the new share companies.—A hen belonging to Mr. Nixon, of Maryport, lately laid a very large egg, on breaking which another appeared perfectly formed within.—Such has been the improvement of Brighton since the year 1744, that the property on the Steine, which in that year paid 7s. to the poor's rate, now pays £291s. 15s. 4d.—It is a fact not generally known, that the Admiralty Board have the power of compelling half-pay navy officers to reside within a certain distance of some seaport.—There is now in flower, and in the highest perfection, in the hothouse of the Right Honourable Earl Grosvenor, at Eaton-hall, the *Erythrina Christ-Gilli*. This singular and elegant plant is a native of Brazil; it is remarkable for its delicate foliage, and singularly graceful habit of growth; its flowers are very large and a deep scarlet, and are peculiarly happily distinguished in their specific character. Some of the young shoots since the month of March last, have grown 8 and 10 feet, five of which are covered completely with flowers, of the most elegant description. There is not a doubt that it is the finest specimen that ever flowered in England.—A proposal is under consideration by Government for an improved system of conveying the foreign mails. The plan suggested would extend to our most distant possessions, in every part of the globe. It is calculated that the rapidity of conveyance would be such as to produce an average saving of two months' interest on the aggregate amount of foreign remittances. Three years are required for completing the necessary arrangements.—The population of Scotland does not much exceed two millions; the quantity of spirits consumed in Scotland, charged with duty, in the course of a Year, is about five millions of gallons, which gives two gallons and a half to each individual. The population of Ireland is not less then seven millions of people, and the utmost quantity ever brought to charge has been about eight and a half millions of gallons, which does not give a gallon and a quarter.—By the death of Lord Glastonbury, the Honourable T. Grenville succeeds to great wealth. Report estimates the additional fortune at two hundred thousand pounds, seventy thousand of which is ready money.—Lieut. Geo. Pitt Canning, of the Monai (son of the Right Hon. Geo. Canning,) is promoted to the rank of commander.—The committals for introducing and selling contraband goods were much fewer last year than they have been for the preceding seven years: in 1822, 552 persons were committed; 469 in 1823, and 194 in 1824. This is, probably, owing to the reduction of duties on spirits and other commodities. The diminution of committals is very great in Scotland and Ireland.—Richd. Rush, Esq., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from America, had a private audience of his Majesty, at the late levee, to take leave, attended by Earl Bathurst and Sir Robert Chester.—Nine vessels will sail from Cork for Quebec, in the course of this and the ensuing month with 2,000 emigrants and their families.—A lad, (says the *Norwich Mercury*,) who, a few weeks ago, had the misfortune to fracture his thigh by a fall, in the necessary period of his being obliged to keep his bed, amused himself with hatching a hen's egg, which has disclosed a fine chicken. Not yet being able to quit his bed, he has undertaken the care of two other eggs for a second brood!—A curious specimen of engraving upon steel has just been published. It is a picture of the Crucifixion, enclosed in an ornamented border, which contains emblematical representations of Faith, Hope, and Charity, and the last supper. In the body of the cross, over the head of the Redeemer, is a circle, the eighth of an inch in diameter, in which astonishingly small space the whole of the Lord's prayer is accurately engraved. The ingenious artist who has executed this plate is Mr. R. Williamson, of Lambeth.—A prospectus (says the *Literary Gazette*) has been circulated under the auspices of Sir H. Davy, the object of which is the formation of a society for the promotion of Zoology, on a similar plan to the Horticultural Society, for the [illegible] ment of gard[illegible] and propos[illegible] the bird[illegible]